Calendar of world sport, page 16

No. 61,125

THE TIMES

THURSDAY JANUARY 7 1982

Price twenty pence

People's courts in Ghana

Flight lieutenant Jerry Rawling's regime, which seized power in Ghana last Thursday, is to set up people's tribunals "not fettered in their procedures by technical rules". They will try those "who have committed crimes against the people". At least 60 members of the overthrown regime have given themselves up Page 4

Thatcher to visit China

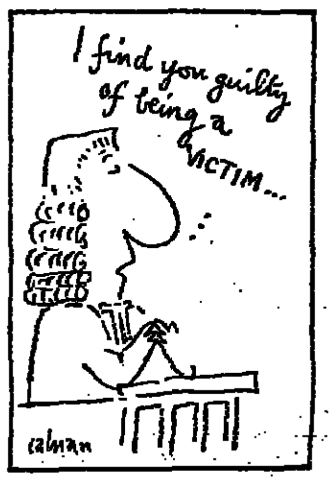
Mrs Margaret Thatcher will make an official visit to China in September, Mr Humphrey Aikins, the Lord Privy Seal, said in Peking, where he discussed Hongkong and aviation matters with the Chinese Prime Minister Page 3

TUC and CBI urge reflation

Unions and employers together attacked the Government's economic policies at a meeting of the National Economic Development Council, and demanded some measure of reflation by the Chancellor to stimulate industry. Both the TUC and the CBI regard recent Treasury forecasts of minimal growth as unacceptable, amounting to continuing stagnation Page 11

Miners warned of strike cost

Mr Donald Davies, the coal board's marketing chief, reinforced his chairman's warning to miners of the effect of a strike on the industry's finances. The board had offered £11m more than it could earn next year, to meet the present pay claim, he said Page 2



No automatic rates refund

Only those GLC ratepayers who ask for it will get back at once the supplementary rate levied for the outlawed cheap fares scheme, a meeting of London chief finance officers decided. Instead, the amount paid will be credited to the ratepayers, thus saving the GLC money Page 2

Court to rule on 'handshake'

The courts are to decide on the record £750,000 golden hand-shake being offered to Mr Jack Gill by his former employers, Associated Communications Corporation headed by Lord Grade. The Post Office pension fund, an institutional shareholder, is to petition the High Court to stop the payment.

Gaddafi attacks fellow Arabs

Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has described Arab countries who were friendly to the United States as being more dangerous than Israel to the Arab cause and said that the governments must be overthrown Page 3

Spain prepares

King Juan Carlos warned Spain's armed forces not to listen to those presenting themselves as "national saviours". He was preparing the army for the coming court martial of the senior army officers involved in last February's attempted coup Page 3

Test drawn

England were unable to bowl out India on a docile pitch on the final day of the fourth Test match, at Calcutta and the game ended in a draw. India lead 1—0 in the series. Page 15

Leader page, 7
Letters: On Liberal-SDP seats, from the Chairman of the Liberal Party, and others; music, from Mr R. A. Howard
Leading articles: Darwin; detente, rape.
Features, page 6
William Rodgers on why people should have a choice on political levies; love without marriage; Trevor Fishlock looks at the formidable tasks facing Mrs Gandhi
Obituary, page 8
Lieutenant-General Thomas Corbett, Captain Robert Ellis, Dr M. M. Peunek.
Boat Show, page 17
Michael Frenchman writes on new aids and equipment for the yachtsman

Home News	2, 3	Events	22
Overseas	3, 4	Prem Bds	22
Appts	8, 12	Science	2
Arts	9	Snow reports	14
Books	5	Sport	14-16
Business	10-13	TV & Radio	21
Court	8	Theatres, etc	21
Crossword	22	25 Years Ago	8
Diary	6	Weather	22

Benn stays silent

Peace breaks out in Labour Party

From Hugh Noyes and Donald Macintyre, Bishop's Stortford

Labour Party and trade union leaders emerged from a two-day conference last night in a state of unified euphoria, convinced that peace, sweetness and light had broken out all around them, and that Mr Wedgwood Benn would not challenge the leadership again before the election. Mr Benn, however, withheld confirmation.

Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, beaming broadly as he sat beside Dame Judith Hart, chairman of the party, Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, and Mr Ron Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, claimed that the meeting was the most successful of its kind since the last election and one of the most successful in the history of the party.

The conference, called by leaders of the Trade Unions for Labour Victory, was widely expected to break down in bitter battles.

However, party and union leaders later strong emphasized their view that the meeting had established that there would be no more leadership, deputy leadership, constitutional or constituency battles to divide the party between now and the general election.

Mr Benn was never asked during the conference to state his position on any of those matters, and he refused to discuss his intentions with reporters. It seems also that the issue of an inquiry into far-left elements in the party was only briefly mentioned.

But despite Mr Benn's silence, senior union leaders were adamant in private that he would not attempt to contest the leadership or deputy leadership in 1982. "I do not think it is an impression. I believe it is a fact", the general secretary of one large union said.

A turning point, says Healey

It was significant, however, that whatever "assurances" Mr Benn had given always appeared to have been once removed from the person relating them.

It is worth remembering that only just before Christmas Mr Benn proclaimed that he was the rightful deputy leader of the Labour Party. His reason for that claim was that many of the MPs who voted Mr Denis Healey into office had since defected to the Social Democrats. Mr Benn has never withdrawn his claim and it was only on Tuesday of this week that Mr Healey was saying that he had no idea whether Mr Benn would stand against him or against Mr Foot, or whether he might assume some other role such as Pope or even Queen.

Yesterday, however, the conviction that Mr Benn would not run for the leadership or deputy leadership appeared to extend even to Mr Healey, who said: "The unanimous feeling was that the wrangles must stop.

"Today's conference marks a turning point in British politics. We agreed unanimously to turn our backs on the miseries of the last two years. From this day forward the Labour Party and the trade union movement will concentrate their energies on getting a Labour majority at the next general election."

The Labour movement had gained a double bonus from the conference, he said. "It is pulling together just when the artificial alliance between the Liberals and the Social Democrats is falling apart. Their jerry-built structure is crumbling into ruin even before the cement is dry."

Mr Eric Heffer, a supporter of Mr Benn, put to the conference at least one issue that could introduce further bitterness when he declared that it was important to accept that there were many differing groups within the party; while they did not accept the ideas of all such groups, there should not be any witchhunts.

It was important, he added, to recognize and accept that constitutional and policy decisions had been made at annual and other party conferences and that those changes were now the accepted constitution and policies of the party. Further proposals for constitutional changes and elections arising from the present constitution should not be pursued until after the next election.

Later, outside the conference, Mr Heffer accepted that there would be squalls in the coming months. But, he said, they would be squalls that would only put fresh wind behind the party's sails. "We can now set sail for the opposite shore, that shore being a Labour government after the next election."

Mr Foot and Mr Basnett strongly denied that the trade unions had attempted to make any threats over finance. Mr Basnett explained that there would now be a joint strategy to ensure that the party was properly financed and that the money was used to best effect.

Campaign to push the new unity

"The smiles on our faces," he said, "denote that peace has at last broken out in the Labour Party. We have a leader and a deputy leader, and I do not think that situation will change in the next two years. We have our constitutional battles and I do not think that they will occur again in the next two years".

Mr Benn's own contribution to yesterday's discussions was low key and concerned with organization.

The prospect of a by-election in Hillhead, Glasgow, with Mr Roy Jenkins representing the SDP was mentioned more than once and Mr Gavin Laird, the representative of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and a right-winger, said the poll would provide Labour with a chance to show its unity. "If that means the Lairds and the Benns appearing on the same platform then so be it", he told the meeting.

One decision to come out of the conference is that a costly promotional campaign to emphasize the new unity will be launched over the next few months. Between now and the end of February there will be 23 conferences throughout the country for thousands of party activists, followed by meetings in every constituency in the country. They will be addressed by senior trade union and party leaders to drive home the new feeling of brotherly love.

Until the campaign ends in March or April, those meetings will be reinforced by a film outlining all branches of party policy, with the significant exception of nuclear unilateralism and defence. The film will concentrate on Labour's alternative economic strategy with particular emphasis, as Mr Foot put it, on the horrors of unemployment.

As Mr Basnett pointed out: "We want to make sure that people all over the country understand that there is an alternative strategy that will overcome the ills that have been perpetrated on the people of this country by the present Government. Mr Foot concluded that, far from having a gun put at his head by the trade union leaders, the unions had shown that they wanted to help the party to get on with the job of winning the next election.

The unions appear to believe that they have tightened their grip on the party's finances and that the national executive will now carry out a two-year-old recommendation of a party commission of inquiry to appoint a Director of Finance.

Benn's backers hold fire and photograph, page 2
The right to choose, page 6

A strike which is expected to halt all of British Rail's Sealink ferries has been called by officers in support of the seamen, seen above, who are holding a sit-in on the threatened Senlac ferry at Newhaven. Report, page 2

Russia signs easy credit deal with Poland

By Our Foreign Staff

The Soviet Union announced yesterday that it would grant Poland credit on easy terms to cover the trade imbalance between the two countries. Figures for the first nine months of 1981 put the Polish deficit at about 1,250m roubles (£959m).

The agreement was contained and a general trade protocol signed in Moscow by Mr Tadeusz Nestorowicz, the Polish Foreign Trade Minister, and Mr Nikolai Patolichev, his Soviet counterpart.

West Germany also offered extensive financial aid to Poland yesterday, provided that reforms were carried out. Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister and acting head of government, said in Stuttgart that West Germany was prepared, with its Western partners, to give Poland "financial aid on a large scale" if it returned "to the path of reforms".

His remarks came less than 24 hours after President Reagan called in talks with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, for a forceful Western response to the Polish crisis.

Tass the Russians would continue deliveries of oil, natural gas and other important raw materials to Poland in 1982. For its part, Poland would export machine tools, vehicles, farm machinery, and construction equipment to the Soviet Union.

Quoting an informed Soviet source in a dispatch from Moscow, the French news agency Agence France-Presse said the Soviet Union was prepared to pump unlimited economic and financial aid into Poland in order to normalize the situation.

In Washington Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said yesterday that the United States was hoping for a "robust and realistic common assessment" of Soviet responsibility for the situation in Poland at the Nato foreign ministers meeting in Brussels next Monday.

In London, Lord Trefgarne, Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, protested to Mr Victor Popov, the Soviet Ambassador, about the jamming of BBC Polish language broadcasts.

One of General Jaruzelski's advisers said in Copenhagen that Lech Walesa would be welcomed back as leader of Solidarity but in a non-political capacity. At the moment "a clear-up was going on inside the party".

Reagan confidence, Polish party losses, page 4
The gulag, photograph, page 4

Signalman let two trains pass, crash inquiry is told

A young signalman who had been doing the work for only a month allowed a passenger train along the same line as a stock train which was at a standstill. Four people died in the ensuing crash.

Mr Derek Axtell, aged 25, told an inquiry into the crash that when he realized what he had done, he pulled an emergency lever to warn the driver of the passenger train. He had also shouted from his signal box as the passenger train passed by, but "nobody heard me".

Major Charles Rose, the Department of Transport inspector in charge of the inquiry sitting in London said: "It must have been a pretty horrifying moment".

The crash happened during a blizzard on December 11 at Seer Green near Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire.

Mr Axtell of Aylesbury, said the lever would have changed lights on the track from green to amber. But the passenger train was "virtually on top" of the signal box by the time he took the emergency step. Mr Axtell admitted: "I authorized him past".

He said: "The stock train was still in or around Seer Green. I had no idea where". When the second car of the four-car passenger train passed his box at Gerrards Cross, he shouted from the window in the hope someone would hear him and pull the communication cord.

Failing that, he hoped the guard might hear him and get the driver to "slam the brakes on". But "nobody heard me". That, he told the inquiry, was when he pulled the emergency lever to operate the light on the section of the track between Seer Green and Gerrards Cross.

Mr Axtell joined British Rail last July but only qualified as a signalman on November 10 last year—one month before the crash. On the day of it he was working a normal 6 am to 2 pm shift. Major Rose said that the inquiry had heard from Mr David Trotter, driver of the empty train, and his guard, Mr Derek Williams, that they had spoken to him (Mr Axtell) in his signal box just before the crash.

But Mr Axtell denied the conversation had taken place in the box and said it had happened while he was there and the men were on the train. He told the inquiry he had allowed the first train through "under caution".

When he realized both trains were on the same section, he telephoned the signal box at Seer Green.

"The phone was engaged. The idea was to get someone to run up the line. I then went on to High Wycombe and told them I had got two trains on the same section. The next thing I heard from the signal box at High Wycombe was that there had been an accident."

Signalman Richard Lee, who was in the signal box at High Wycombe at the time of the crash, told the inquiry that he "couldn't quite make out" how Mr Axtell had got two trains on the same section of track at the same time.


Mr Axtell: "I shouted but no-one heard".

"The driver of the first train rang to tell me he had stopped because there was a tree overhanging or something like that", he said. "He said it was only a minor obstruction and that it would only take him a couple of minutes to clear it. But then the signalman at Gerrards Cross came on in an agitated state. I asked him what had happened, but he couldn't give an answer. He seemed a bit confused. I couldn't quite make out what he was on about."

Mr Lee said he had spoken to Mr Axtell earlier when things appeared "quite normal". He had previously worked very well with him, but added that when weather conditions worsened "things started to go astray". Major Rose praised Mr Lee's calm and composure for his part in handling the emergency.

Earlier in the inquiry a man, sitting at the back of the audience, shouted to Major Rose: "Can I ask the witnesses some questions?" Refused, he demanded, "Why not?", then added: "This smacks to me of a great big cover-up. These men owe it to their dead colleagues to make sure their wives are compensated and to people killed, that they are compensated."

Major Rose said: "I am conducting this inquiry." The man shouted back: "The truth will out whether you will have it or not here."

The four who died on the rush-hour passenger train which was packed with schoolchildren were Andrew Russell and Nicholas McManus, both aged 12, Paul Cousins, aged 17 and Mr Thomas Shaw aged 32, the driver.

Continued on back page, col 3

Car bomb injures scientist in Dublin

From Our Correspondent Dublin

The senior forensic scientist in the Irish Republic was seriously injured when a booby-trap bomb exploded in his car as he was travelling to work in a Dublin suburb yesterday.

Dr James Donovan has given evidence for the prosecution in a large number of cases, involving terrorists and ordinary criminals, and the police believe that the provisional IRA could have been responsible for the attack.

The scientist was a chief prosecution witness in the trial of two men accused of murdering Lord Mountbatten of Burma two years ago. A main factor in the conviction of one of the men was forensic evidence linking paint flakes found on the clothes of the accused to paint on the Mountbatten boat.

The attack on Dr Donovan is the first on an official of the Irish Republic and represents a serious worry to the Government.

Dr Donovan, aged 36, had completed several miles of the journey from his home in Tallaght to his work at police headquarters in the Phoenix Park, when the bomb exploded.

Part of his left foot has been amputated but his life is not in danger.

A government statement later said that Dr Donovan's work in the forensic science laboratory had been of critical importance in the solution of a number of major crimes.

"There can be little doubt that this outrage was connected with his work."

Economy boost, page 2

Penlee fund top donors to get tax indemnity

By Our Political Staff

One final legal difficulty over the conditions applying to the Penlee Lifeboat Disaster Fund was cleared away last night when it was stated on behalf of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that people who made large donations and could be liable to capital transfer tax, will be totally indemnified in respect of such tax.

This issue was still in doubt on Tuesday after Mr John Moore, chief executive of the Penwith District Council and trustees of the fund had discussed it with Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, and the Charity Commission.

The decision on capital transfer tax came yesterday after Mrs Thatcher had met Sir Michael and the Chancellor. The Attorney General had earlier said the Government would consider legislation to obviate any serious tax problems affecting the fund.

☐ One of the leading figures behind the £2.1m Penlee lifeboat fund yesterday rejected a Conservative MP's warning that the money could destroy the small Cornish village of Mousehole where the dependants of the eight dead lifeboatmen live (Craig Seton writes).

Continued on back page, col 1

Father of raped girl attacks 'unjust' sentence

By Marcel Berlins, Legal Correspondent

The father of a rape victim aged 17, whose attacker was fined £2,000 on Tuesday, disclosed yesterday that his daughter's experience resulted in her putting off her wedding.

He called the sentence unjust and pitiful and said: "Our daughter will bear the mental scars for the rest of her life. She went through a terrible ordeal and she was totally broken up when he was allowed to walk free".

When passing the sentence, at Ipswich Crown Court, Judge Bertrand Richards said that he was not sending John Allen, a businessman, aged 33, to prison because the girl had been guilty of contributory negligence by hitch-hiking alone at night.

The girl's father commented: "The judge has given a free licence for any rapist to attack girls out alone at night".

He said that last month his daughter had spent two weeks in hospital after suffering a nervous breakdown. "The doctor called it delayed trauma, but we can see that our daughter has not been the same since the night it happened five months ago."

The father said he felt very bitter about the sentence. At the time of the rape he felt like taking the law into his own hands, but he thought the courts would impose a fair punishment. "I could not believe my ears when the judge said he was not going to send him to jail."

The thing that really hurts is that she did not want to go to court in the first place, but the police persuaded her and said she would be helping every other rape victim.

"No woman is going to be willing to give evidence in a rape case again now that she knows that her attacker may not even have to spend a single day in prison for his crimes."

The girl had to hitch-hike because her fiancé, an American Serviceman, was unable to drive her home.

Mr Allen denied yesterday that he had got off lightly and said he realized that he could


Judge Bertrand Richards: His sentence provoked the outcry.

have gone to prison. "I changed my plea to spare the girl having to go through cross-examination in court. But it has been an ordeal for me, too", he said.

Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, has urged the Lord Chancellor to repudiate Judge Richards's comments and demand an explanation.

"The derisory sentence will give solace and comfort to rapists", Mr Ashley has told the Lord Chancellor.

Few lawyers in the Temple were willing to defend Judge Richards's sentence, or his comments, although Sir Melford Stevenson, a former High Court judge, said that girls who hitch-hiked alone at night were "asking for it".

That view was expressed by several lawyers to whom I spoke, but none of them suggested that such a lenient sentence was justified as a result. None of them, either, agreed with the judge's comment that the girl had been guilty of contributory negligence.

Mr John Marriage QC, Chairman of the Criminal Bar Association, was among the many legal voices criticizing the sentence. There were, he said, some exceptional cases where a lenient sentence for rape might be justified, but this was not among them.

There is no appeal against the sentence by the prosecution, or any other review.

As criticism of the sentence grew, the Scottish Office disclosed that a Scottish sheriff who had dealt leniently with a man who had indecently assaulted an Asian girl aged 13 had been removed from office.

Sheriff Francis Middleton fined the man £750 last May, and was reported to have said that one of the reasons for not sending him to prison was that intercourse with young girls before marriage was a social custom in Asia.

The remarks were criticized by the Scottish Asian Action Committee as "ignorant, obscene and insulting to the Asian people".

A Scottish Information Office spokesman has denied that Sheriff Middleton was dismissed because of the incident and Sheriff Middleton also denied that he had been dismissed. He said his remarks were made in good faith.

Leading article, page 7

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Decision on return of GLC rate

A private meeting of chief finance officers of all the London boroughs and Greater London Council decided yesterday to recommend that the [illegible] ratepayers should get [illegible] the supplementary [illegible] declared illegal in [illegible] House of Lords last month [illegible] they ask for [illegible].

The [illegible] considered that a [illegible] refund of the money [illegible] by boroughs to [illegible] GLC for its cheap fares [illegible] would cost too much [illegible] the amount [illegible] be credited against ratepayers' payments for 1982-83. The sum involved may total some £30m.

The meeting was called by the London Boroughs Association to ensure that ratepayers would receive the same treatment from all the boroughs.

As soon as the GLC decides on its financial plans on Tuesday borough councils will start a series of meetings to rescind the resolutions they made last year to levy the supplementary rate.

The inner London boroughs will pass, as soon as they can, a resolution making legal the supplementary rate levied on behalf of the Inner London Education Authority, which asked boroughs last autumn for 4.7p a pound of rateable value, a total of £35m. By Christmas only £5m of that had been collected.

Yesterday's meeting decided that ratepayers will get no interest on the supplementary rates they have paid.

The Aims of Industry organization is planning legal action against a number of Labour-controlled London boroughs for spending money on press advertisements attacking the Government.

An advertisement in yesterday's *Standard* complained of cuts in government grants to London boroughs and portrayed local election candidates as puppets on a string controlled by Whitehall. The organization said that the advertisement was a disgrace, flagrant misuse of ratepayers' money.

☐ Lawyers acting for the borough of Solihull will ask the High Court today for an order declaring that the West Midlands County Council acted illegally last autumn when it levied a supplementary rate to pay for cuts in bus fares. On the basis of the recent Lords judgment on the GLC's cheap fares scheme, Solihull's lawyers think there is a good chance of overturning the rate even though public transport in the West Midlands is regulated by different laws.

Lamp post stops freedom break

Two prisoners in their early twenties broke out of Swansea Magistrates' Court yesterday and ran either side of a lamp post, forgetting they were handcuffed together and breaking their wrists. They were treated in hospital.

Later they were remanded in custody for a week. Their names were not disclosed to prevent their case being prejudiced.

£42,000 paid for prayer rug

A rare Ottoman prayer rug which Sotheby's had estimated would fetch between £1,000 and £2,000 was sold for £42,000 yesterday to a Munich dealer, Eberhart Herrmann.

The rug was catalogued as a fine seventeenth-century Ghiordes prayer rug with eighteenth-century embroidery. But after the auction carpet dealers said it was a late sixteenth or early seventeenth century prayer rug from Cairo.

Boy in race protest

The Commission for Racial Equality is considering the case of Leroy Kirk, aged six, of Ipswich, whose mother has complained that a London model agency rejected him for work because of his colour.

BMW car wins trophy

The "Top Car" trophy, presented annually by the British Guild of Motoring Writers, has been awarded to the BMW5 series saloon from Germany. A panel of journalists from 12 European countries has named the Ford cargo vehicle "Truck of the Year" for 1982.

Strike could cost customers and jobs, pitmen told

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Leeds

The National Coal Board is mounting an intensive propaganda initiative aimed at preventing miners from voting for a strike in the pithead ballot next week.

After a warning from Sir Derek Ezra, the board's chairman, of the damage that an all-out stoppage could do to the industry came a fresh caution yesterday from Mr Donald Davies, the board member for marketing.

He told miners at Allerton Bywater colliery, near Castleford, that potential customers for coal might be dissuaded from making big investments if pitmen give their leaders authority to call a national strike. "We must have stability," he insisted.

The board had gone out on a limb to the tune of about £11m more than it could hope to earn in the next 12 months to make an acceptable pay offer to the men, he said.

"The industry could not award itself more in wages than its customers were prepared to pay for its products. The inevitable outcome of that would be lost business, and lost jobs for mineworkers."

Mr Davies's intervention at one of the more moderate pits in Yorkshire is part of warnings that will be delivered by senior management in the few days remaining before members of the National Union of Mineworkers go to the polls on January 14 and 15.

His message was pitched on the eve of publication of a fresh statement of his militant political philosophy by the union's president-elect, Mr Arthur Scargill. In an article in *New Society* today he argues that conflict over wages is inescapable.

Had the union taken industrial action against the rundown of coal mining during the 1950s and 1960s, the closure of many pits could have been averted, he says. "The changes of the early 70s sprang from the two national strikes in 1972 and 1974, which coincided with an increased demand for coal.

"It was strikes and fierce collective bargaining that brought wage increases and improvements in conditions, early retirement and pneumoconiosis schemes." Equally, it had been the unofficial stoppages and the threat of a national strike that had forced the Government to back down last year over the accelerated closure of 25 pits.

Mr Scargill goes on: "Miners have demonstrated that collective bargaining is able to comprehend far more than just wages. The fundamental question is how to increase real control within capitalist society and at the same time create the conditions necessary to establish a socialist society".

The union leader dismissed worker involvement in management as the right strategy to achieve that, arguing that it would be more likely to be won through collective bargaining.

"Workers are in an adversary relationship with employers. There is a fundamental incompatibility between employers' needs to control the workforce and maximize profits and workers' interests in securing the highest wages and best conditions they can. Conflict over wages is inescapable in industry."

Rail drivers urged to attend joint talks

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Attempts were being made last night to bring train drivers' union leaders and officials of the other two railway unions together for a meeting with British Rail next Monday in an effort to avert next week's threatened two-day closure of the railways.

BR, which yesterday sent a letter to all footplatemen warning them of the dangers to the enterprise if the strike goes ahead, is trying to find a way of persuading the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) to attend next week's meeting without first paying them a 3 per cent pay rise.

It is refusing to make the payment to the 27,000-strong union, the second stage of an 11 per cent deal agreed last August, until the union accepts new flexible rostering proposals. Aslef's view is that the 3 per cent must be paid before it can attend any meetings.

BR has suggested informally that the parties should meet under the auspices of the Railway Staffs National Council, the industry's highest negotiating body. It can rely on acceptance by the National Union of Railwaymen and the white collar Transport Salaried Staffs' Association, whose members have been paid the 3 per cent in return for acceptance of flexible rostering.

An Aslef official said last night that BR's proposal had not been formally put to the union. It was likely that the nine-man executive would have to be consulted before Mr Ray Buckton, the general secretary, could attend a meeting.

The executive is not due to meet in London until Monday afternoon, but the members can be reached by telephone for their views on whether Mr Buckton and other senior officials should attend.

In the meantime the union's ban on overtime and voluntary rest day working is continuing. Twelve Southern Region trains were cancelled yesterday morning as a result of the Aslef ban on overtime, and eight evening trains were cancelled. Other parts of the country were not affected.

In another troubled area of the public sector, water workers appeared to be divided on a 9.1 per cent pay offer. A large majority of the National Union of Public Employees' 10,000 members in the industry have voted to reject the offer, while voting in the biggest union, the General and Municipal Workers, appears to have varied.

Ship's officers on Sealink ferries told to strike

By a Staff Reporter

Officers on all Sealink ferries were called out yesterday on indefinite strike over the company's plans to withdraw from the Newhaven-Dieppe service and to sell off two train ferries on the Harwich-Zeebrugge route. The decision was taken by national officers and port representatives of the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers Association, which has 1,200 members in Sealink.

The timing of the strike will be decided locally at each port. The union said last night: "We expect the first stoppage to start tomorrow".

The union is demanding the suspension of the decisions Sealink has already announced and an examination under an idependent chairman of Sealink's plans. "We are beginning to wonder if they have any", a spokesman for the union said.

Mr Eric Nevin, general secretary of the association, said: "There seems little doubt that Sealink has decided to embark on a drastic programme of reducing shipping services."

The union said the strike would mean that Sealink's British owned ferries would not sail, but conceded that on the Continental routes, operated in *conjunction* with the French, Dutch and Belgians, foreign owned ships in the Sealink services may continue to operate.

Yesterdayw the 180 seamen who have been staging a sit-in on the Sealink ferry Senlac, at Newhaven, since Monday, voted to continue their protest. The management of the British Rail subsidiary, however, stated that its withdrawal from the route was final.



Tea for two: Mr Wedgwood Benn facing left and Mr Denis Healey facing right during a break in the Trade Unions for Labour Victory conference in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, *yesterday*.

Benn's backers beat a retreat

By Our Political Staff

The Labour Coordinating Committee, which worked hard to try to get Mr Wedgwood Benn elected deputy leader of the Labour Party, now "sees no prospect of advance for the left simply through an action replay of that campaign".

With others on the left, including many members of the Tribune Group of MPs, the coordinating committee evidently recognizes the damage that has been done to the party's prospects of gaining power by the prolonged internal dispute. It would seem that it would not back Mr Benn if he decided to fight again this year.

That emerged yesterday when Mr Nigel Stanley, organizing secretary of the committee, released the text of a letter he had sent to Mr Norman Atkinson, MP for Haringey, Tottenham, and former party treasurer, who is trying to form a new campaigning group, including all the left-wing factions, to be called Labour Liaison 82.

Its aim would be to coordinate activities to secure the *party's commitment to conference* decisions on the economy, the EEC and nuclear disarmament, and to defend the changes already made concerning the electoral college and the reselection of Labour MPs.

The Tribune Group has decided not to be officially represented at a conference to be *held on January 23 in London* to launch the group.

Mr Stanley said his committee had passed a resolution stating that Labour Liaison 82 could only cut across the work being done now by the committee and the Campaign for Labour Party Democracy, "causing disunity, unnecessary organizational duplication and spreading further disillusionment among rank and file supporters, who are increasingly anxious that the Labour left should switch its priorities towards policy demands".

They decided to oppose the setting up of the new group, but agreed that a change was needed to advance beyond the present organizational and political stalemate in the party. Mr Stanley stated: "The deputy leadership campaign has shown that much *more work is required outside*, in the workplace and in the community."

A grouping of the type envisaged by Mr Atkinson, he said, "would inevitably distort the left's priorities into inner party work, and allow the right to choose the terrain of struggle.

"While we need to resist witch hunts and defend the constituate Labour Parties' right to select their own candidates, we cannot afford to be isolated into the position of what is seen by Labour supporters and local activists as *one of continual aggression and in-fighting*."

Campaigning should switch outwards in a way that would rebuild support for socialism and for the movement.

"We need to concentrate on committing the *party to much* harder policy positions, especially on the alternative economic strategy. . . . But we also need to ensure that we do not provoke a backlash from the trade union movement."

Some Labour MPs said last night that they detected a distinctly new approach in Mr Stanley's letter to Mr Atkinson and that the criticism of concentrating on "inner party work" indicated that the coordinating committee was not so enthusiastic about supporting Mr Benn in a new deputy leadership battle

Ulster gets £90m economy lift

From Our Correspondent, Belfast

A £90m boost for Northern Ireland's ailing economy was announced yesterday by Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State, who described it as an effort to help the province through a very difficult period.

The money represents an increase of 3 per cent over the planned level of expenditure for 1982-83, in the last public expenditure White Paper which the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced at the beginning of December would be £3,510m.

It was estimated that the increase would provide more than 9,000 new jobs in a region in which one in five are unemployed. Most of the opportunities would, however, be for young people engaged in training schemes.

Northern Ireland would now participate in the scheme for the guaranteed training for one year of school-leavers in the 16-17 age group, similar to that in Britain. It was expected, however, that the scheme would begin a year earlier than on the mainland.

Mr Prior denied that the package was a sop in anticipation of a new *political* initiative but hoped that it would lead to political stability. It was designed, he said, to help the area, which had very high unemployment and a very low level of economic activity. It did not mark a U-turn in the Government's economic policy but resulted from the fact that Northern Ireland had come out well in the Government's consideration of public expenditure.

Most of the additional money would be spent on housing, enabling 4,500 new homes to be started in the coming financial year.

A breakdown of the expenditure showed that £200m would be allocated for industrial support and development, £70m for electricity and £5m for Belfast and £3m for Londonderry.

A total of £12m would be *allocated for increased* resources to maintain law and order. That, Mr Prior said, was because they were going to expand the Royal Ulster Constabulary and there was a need for more prison officers.

Mr Prior spoke briefly about the possibility of a new political initiative in Ulster. He said: "I am feeling my way forward slowly and I hope methodically trying to *narrow the enormous gap* that exists between the various viewpoints. I do not think you will hear anything of a positive nature for a few weeks".

Meanwhile, unions in Ulster accused Mr Prior of not going far enough with his economic initiative.

☐ Ulster stands at the precipice of renouncing the union with Great Britain, Mr Enoch Powell, Official Ulster Unionist MP for Down, South, told a meeting at *Helens Bay co* Down, last night (George Clark writes).

Sounding what he called "the tocsin of alarm", Mr Powell said it would be false to pretend that there was no foundation for the hopes of certain people that there was now a majority in Northern Ireland against the union.

☐ The Irish Northern Aid Committee plans to appeal to *the United States Supreme* Court against a ruling that it must register as an agent of the Provisional IRA (Christopher Thomas writes from New York).

☐ Another of the eight republican remand prisoners involved in last summer's breakout from Crumlin Road jail, in Belfast, has been held by police in the Irish Republic. Paul Magee, aged 33, from Belfast, was *picked* up in remote Tralee, co Kerry, and is the fifth of those who took part in the escape to be detained

Ulster progress, page 13

Jenkins consults Steel on by-election prospects

By Our Political Staff

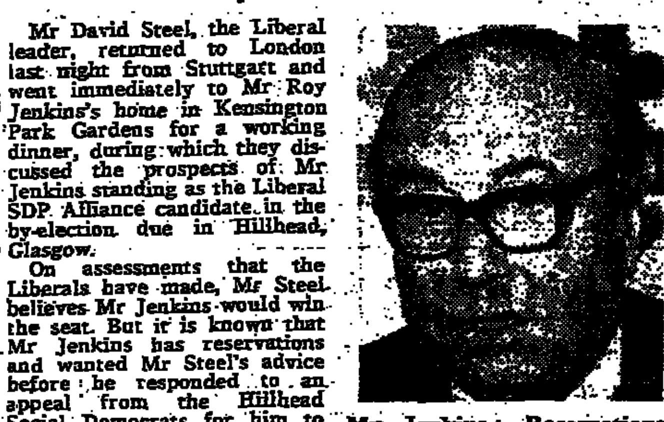
Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, returned to London last night from Stuttgart and went immediately to Mr Roy Jenkins's home in Kensington Park Gardens for a working dinner, during which they discussed the prospects of Mr Jenkins standing as the Liberal SDP Alliance candidate in the by-election due in Hillhead, Glasgow.

On assessments that the Liberals have made, Mr Steel believes Mr Jenkins would win the seat. But it is known that Mr Jenkins has reservations and wanted Mr Steel's advice before he responded to an appeal from the Hillhead Social Democrats for him to stand.

Mr Jenkins will make his decision at the weekend. Meanwhile, the national negotiating teams of the two parties will meet in London today to try to reach agreement on arrangements for dividing up the country's constituencies into those the SDP will contest on behalf of the alliance, and those to be fought by the Liberals with SDP support.

Mr Roy Hattersley, Opposition frontbench spokesman on home affairs, told the Leeds, East, Labour Party last night that the SDP had now been stripped of its public relations gloss, and was seen to be elbowing the Liberal Party aside in the scramble for safe seats.

"Very many of the MPs who deserted Labour left the party to which they owed so much for the specific purpose of protecting their own prospects," he said.



Mr Jenkins: Reservations about Hillhead contest.

"Their new Liberal allies should not be surprised that *they now* regard the *alliance* as little more than a Job Centre that will find them renewed parliamentary employment."

Tears should not be wept for the naive Liberals, Mr Hattersley said. "At best, they actually believed all the propaganda about the high moral tone of the SDP, a claim hardly substantiated by the willingness of its members to sit in the House of Commons *in false colours*".

At worst, they saw a partnership with the SDP as providing the chance of office they had been denied for sixty years, and did not worry very much about either the policies through which office might be grasped or the people with whom they would have to rub shoulders.

PACKAGE TRAVEL NOT CHEAPEST

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Package holidays are not necessarily cheaper than independent travel, according to the January issue of *Holiday Which?*, published today by the Consumers' Association.

The magazine cites an example of a couple who paid £554 for a short holiday in Amsterdam. When they returned home with the hotel tariff and a list of air fares, they calculated that they could have organized the holidays themselves for £126 less.

Making similar comparisons, using 1981 brochure prices, the magazine found that, while it would be difficult to beat a package holiday to Benidorm for economy, package holidays in Crete were "certainly not a bargain".

The magazine concludes that taking a little trouble to organize one's own foreign holiday enables considerable amounts of money to be saved.

Wildfowl face perils of guns and oil slicks

By a Staff Reporter

An historic order banning wildfowling for two weeks expired yesterday, releasing a mixture of good and bad news for flocks of geese, ducks, wading birds, snipe and woodcock, among other species, in England and Wales.

The good news was that the birds had recovered sufficiently from freezing conditions, which cut off their food supplies, to be deemed, as it were, fair game again. The bad news was more complicated: for one thing, of course, birds would now be shot, but there were also dissenting voices in the thin chorus of relief that boded ill for an untroubled countdown to spring.

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian and opposition frontbench spokesman on the environment, was one such voice. He urged that the ban on shooting in Scotland, which lagged 24 hours behind the ban in the South, should be extended. He said he had seen emaciated curlew and redshank driven as far inland as he had ever seen them.

Winter, meanwhile, was again consolidating its grip on *the British Isles; and oil* was making its seasonal appearance in a lethal semicircle stretching round the English coast from Devon via Dorset and Kent to Norfolk.

It was the usual thing, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds said, ships wallowing in heavy seas illegally discharging oil in the absence of any enforceable international controls on such pollution.

On the Suffolk-Norfolk coast about 750 dead and dying seabirds have been collected recently.

The winds had been westerly during that period, the RSPB said. Now that they had shifted to the east, more victims would reach the shore and a more accurate assessment of numbers of casualties might be possible.

Hasty comparisons with the vast Eleni V oilslick of 1978, as heard on radio and television, were however inaccurate. That incident had in fact killed relatively few birds because it took place in May, when the great winter populations had flown to their breeding sites.

The wildfowling ban was ordered by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, under Section 7 of the Protection of Birds Act, 1967, according to criteria for defining severe winter weather agreed between the Government and various conservation agencies in 1980. It was the first such ban under that agreement.

Scrap cars were given MoT passes

By Robin Young, Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Two cars ravaged by rust and destined for the scrap heap were given passes in MoT tests to which they were submitted by the magazine *Motoring Which?*, published today by the Consumers' Association.

Both cars, a 1970 Ford Escort and a 1968 Morris Mini, were in a dire condition, according to the magazine. The Mini was considered too dangerous to drive on the road, and was taken to its tests on a trailer. Both cars were passed in one of 10 tests each underwent.

Overall, in 60 tests on six cars, the *Motoring Which?* engineers, who had checked each vehicle thoroughly, felt that the MoT testers passed cars which should have failed six times.

Motoring Which? says this was "certainly not a bad score" and showed a marked improvement in MoT test standards since the magazine last examined them in 1971.

The report says that most testers fell down in failing to spot all defects. The magazine suggests this is because the test, at £7.10, is too cheap, being equivalent to only half an hour at typical garage labour rates.

The report says the Department of the Environment should publish and analyse all the details of MoT tests carried out each year, and extend inspections to the engine, transmission and cooling system.

BLOWOUT IS TAMED BY TEXAN

From Ronald Kershaw, Leeds

South Yorkshire's renegade oil well, which for 17 days had been shooting a 50ft gas flame into the sky, was brought under control yesterday by Mr "Boots" Hanson, the Texan oil fire specialist.

Skilfully using a crane, he directed the fitting of a new well head over the gas gusher first to extinguish the flame, then reignite it at the end of a 20ft high stovepipe arrangement on the well head. To prevent the highly inflammable gas being released into the atmosphere with the risk of accidental ignition, the gas was relit.

The well caught fire as workers of Taylor Woodrow Energy, the operating company, were drilling for oil at the old Lindholme RAF station at Hatfield Moor, near Doncaster. They reached a depth of 1,500ft and unexpectedly encountered a pocket of gas, which ignited.

The next stage of the operation, which will start today, will be to divert the gas from the stovepipe into a 100-yard-long flow pipe leading away from the well head to where it will be burnt off safely. That will permit Mr Hanson to embark on the further stage of pumping mud into the borehole to meet and stop the pressure of gas, thus effectively ending the blowout.

The new well head will enable the operators to measure the flow of gas from the well and to discover whether the gusher was from only a pocket of gas or from a more substantial supply.

BIG SEARCH FOR STOLEN TOY BOYS

Two boys who ran away from home after their parents found out they had been stealing were being sought by police yesterday. Paul Donovan, aged nine, and his brother Daniel, aged seven, vanished on Tuesday after being sent to a shop to return two toy cars they admitted they had stolen.

Hundreds of police searched the area near their home, in Fyfield Road, Woodford, Essex, after they failed to return home the same night. Their father, Mr Dermot Donovan, aged 40, said yesterday: "Perhaps I was too hard in sending them back to face the toy shop owner on their own. They were obviously too scared to face him, and now they are too scared to come home."

The police said: "We are very concerned. Last night was chillingly cold and if they spent it in the open they are going to be in a bad way."

Science report

High fire death rate in areas of alcoholism

By Tony Samstag

A study of 227 fire deaths in or near Glasgow between 1976 and 1981 implicated alcohol as "by far the most prominent contributory factor", according to a paper to be presented today to a London symposium on fire research.

Fully half of those who *died* had alcohol in their blood (when children were excluded, the figure rose to 64 per cent). "The levels found in the fatalities indicate that many were grossly intoxicated at the time of death", W. A. Harland and R. A. Anderson, of the *Glasgow* University Department of Forensic Medicine and Science, write.

The authors acknowledge the notoriously high alcoholism rate in the *Glasgow* area as one reason for caution in assessing the wider implications of their findings, but note that similar studies in the United States and Norway have also found alcohol to be implicated in a high percentage of deaths by fire.

The purpose of the study, said to be the first of its kind in the United Kingdom, was primarily to assess the role of smoke and toxic gases in fire deaths; in that respect, however, its findings appear to have been less conclusive.

Today's paper is one of 13, many of them highly technical, presented to the conference, believed to be the first of its kind in Europe. Almost 200 delegates have attended the two-day meeting, which ends today, under the joint auspices of the Queen Mary College Industrial Research Group and the Government's Fire Research Station.

Given the theme, "smoke and toxic gases from burning plastics", discussions were spirited, with representatives of government or academic institutions occasionally at odds with manufacturers over the urgency of fire safety research and the practicability or otherwise of laboratory tests and safety legislation.

The difficulty is in balancing what is known abbut the behaviour of such substances as polyurethane foam in isolated burning tests with the infinite spectrum of conditions in real fires, where a number of different substances burn and react in combination.

There is some consensus that smoke and gases contribute to fatalities by greatly lengthening the time it may take a confused victim to escape the flames. Fewer experts seem to agree on any direct connexion between toxicity and mortality.

One delegate yesterday expressed the view that the only truly fireproof furniture would have to be of concrete.

Librarians upset by cuts plan

By Robin Young

An extraordinary general meeting of the Library Association, the professional body of Britain's 25,000 librarians, yesterday requested that the membership be provided with a full explanation of why spending cuts of £250,000 have been recommended for this year, putting staff jobs and services *to members at risk*.

Mr Roger Backhouse, an assistant in charge of Bow library, in east London, proposing the motion, said that irresponsible carelessness with money had reduced the association to a level where members might no longer think it worth belonging.

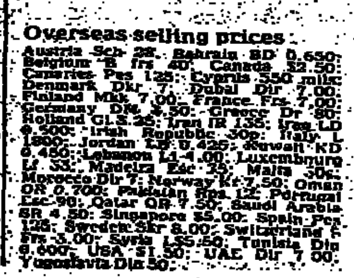
Miss Sheila Ritchie, from Cambridgeshire, said that failure to claim grants from *the British Library*, to reclaim VAT promptly, to issue invoices on time, and to collect past debts had lost the association at least £33,000.

It appeared that £90,000 had been taken from the association's reserves to ease the cash flow difficulties of its publishing subsidiaries, which had shown a poorer return on capital than if the money had been left in the bank.

The meeting, attended by some 600 members, voted by a large majority to demand a fuller explanation than that provided by the honorary treasurer, Mr Peter Lewis, and decided by 392 votes to 168 *that there should be an* independent management audit of the association's affairs.

National Parks: Conservation or cosmetics? which is published today and was referred to in *The Times* last Monday, is available in paperback at £8.50.

Overseas selling prices: Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B Frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 350 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gls 3.25; [illegible]



NEWS IN SUMMARY

Record haul of heroin last year

A record 87kg of heroin with an estimated street value of £16.5m was seized last year, compared with 38kg in 1980, Customs and Excise announced yesterday (David Nicholson-Lord writes).

Customs officers believe a drop in street prices from £100 to about £70 a gramme resulted from a surge in exports of cheap heroin from the Pathan border areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan in the wake of the Russian invasion, which added to the difficulties of policing the area.

About four-fifths of the year's seizures were destined for the British market. The biggest haul, 8.88kg, arrived in Dover in a vehicle from the Middle East.

The street value of all drugs seized totalled £51.7m, including 21,000kg of cannabis, worth about £33m. Customs officers also smashed two big cocaine-smuggling rings.

Rugby player is cleared

Mr Richard Moriarty, aged 24, a Welsh rugby international, was cleared at Warwick Crown Court yesterday of wounding Miss Lynda Warren, his friend, during an argument in a night club. Mr Moriarty, of Bond Street, Swansea, was alleged to have hit the girl in the face with a beer glass.

A jury took 20 minutes to find him not guilty of wounding her with intent to cause grievous bodily harm and an alternative charge of unlawful and malicious wounding.

Miss Warren told the court: "I think it was an accident. It has not altered my feelings about him in any way."

Suspension order on Welsh teacher

Mr Justice Glidewell yesterday ordered the suspension of Mr Wayne Williams the Welsh language activist, only a day after he returned to his teaching post at Llanidloes High School. Mr Lawrence Smith a parent, was granted a temporary injunction ordering Powys County Council to suspend Mr Williams, former chairman of the Welsh Language Society.

Mr Williams, aged 28, of Tregaron, Dyfed, returned to his Welsh teaching job to face a parents' revolt because of his conviction and prison sentence for conspiracy to damage broadcasting equipment.

He will present his case to the Department of Education and Science in London next Tuesday. The department has to decide whether he is a fit and proper person to be a teacher in view of his conviction.

Race charge

Robert Edwards, of Adelaide Road, Shepherds Bush, west London, appeared before magisrates at Old Street yesterday accused of publishing a cartoon magazine containing racialist material. The case was adjourned until March 4, when committal proceedings will begin.

Siege death victims

Police who stormed a house in Corby, Northamptonshire, after a five-hour siege are treating the deaths of David McDonald, aged 24, and Clive Harris, aged 23, as murder and suicide. Mr McDonald died from shotgun wounds four days ago and Mr Harris was found dead in the building. An inquest is due to open today.

Tarbuck fined

Jimmy Tarbuck, aged 41, the comedian, was fined £40 and had his licence endorsed by magistrates at Weston-super-Mare yesterday after he admitted driving his Mercedes Benz car at 93 mph on the M5 at Clevedon, Avon.

Woman aged 112 dies

Miss Jeanetta Thomas, aged 112, believed to be the oldest person in Britain, has died at Cowbridge, South Glamorgan. She will be buried at Llantrisant, where she was born on December 2, 1869.

Lifebelts stolen

An appeal to the public to report anyone removing lifebelts near the Thames in Oxford was made yesterday by Mr David Butler, the city council engineer. Twenty-two of 26 have been stolen recently.

EDITOR JAILED

Ankara. — Mr Orhan Duru, the editor-in-chief of *Arayis* (Search), a weekly magazine associated with Mr Bulent Ecevit, Turkey's jailed former Prime Minister, has begun a two-and-a-half-month prison term because of a leading article which defended the former Prime Minister.


Brian Harris

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester holding a rose presented to her yesterday by the British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association, of which she is patron, to honour her eightieth birthday.

Jobless urged 'refuse ready for work' test

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Civil Service unions will ask the unemployed to boycott a government experiment in which their willingness to work will be tested before they are paid benefit.

The unions will hand out leaflets outside 20 unemployment benefit offices involved in the pilot scheme, asking claimants to refuse to answer a questionnaire on their availability for work.

Staff in the offices have been told to ask claimants: "Would you take any full-time job that you can do?" If the claimant says "no", he or she will be given a form containing more detailed questions.

They will include: "What wages are you willing to take?" "Are you willing to work in another area?" And for mothers with children: "What arrangements have you made for their care while you are at work?"

It has been decided later this year to end compulsory registration at Job Centres. Newly unemployed people will no longer have to register for work before claiming benefit.

The move to voluntary registration, which follows Sir Derek Rayner's exhaustive study of social security benefits, has been strongly opposed by the Civil Service unions, partly because it will mean a reduction in jobs.

In addition, social security regulations are to be amended to make clear that a claimant may insist for three months only on a job of the same status and type as his last. After that he will forfeit benefit if he places "unreasonable restrictions" on jobs he will accept.

Under the pilot scheme, unemployed people who say that they want a wage of £120 or more a week will be asked to complete a form that will be referred to the Department of Employment, which will judge if the demands are reasonable.

The department will expect mothers to have made adequate child minding arrangements that would allow them to work, before they are eligible for unemployment benefit.

Detailed instructions to staff say that most of those who answer the questionnaire will still be found eligible for benefit but provides for doubtful cases to be referred to an investigating officer. That could lead to benefit being withheld.

The Civil Service union leaflet will point out to claimants that they are not legally obliged to cooperate, because the legislation providing for voluntary registration has not yet been introduced.

Mr David Luxton, an official of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said yesterday that the unions believed tHe Goverment was trying to introduce a more stringent test of availability, and that many if not most people might answer "No" to the first question.

He added: "We are not against the criteria of availability but we think the only real test is to offer people a job, and that cannot be done in unemployment benefit offices".

The Department of Employment emphasized that the scheme was a pilot and that the questionnaire would be modified if it was found unsatisfactory. However, the criteria being applied were no different from those already established in case law. "The unions are wrong if they are suggesting that people will be pushed into jobs they cannot reasonably be expected to do."

The experiment, to begin next week, will be in offices at Sunderland, Leeds, Hove, Sheerness, Maidstone, Waltham Cross, London, Cheltenham, Exeter, Leamington, Cardiff, Ebbw Vale, Merthyr Tydfyl, Manchester, Levenshulme and Grangemouth.

New light on fat and cholesterol in diet

By Annabel Ferriman Health Services Correspondent

It is not the type of fat but the quantity you eat that matters, a *Which?* report on diet and heart disease says today. Health-conscious people should disregard competing butter and margarine advertisements but try to aim for a low to medium fat diet, the report recommends.

The magazine looks at the relationship between diet and coronary heart disease, the biggest killer of men aged over 35, and considers two questions: whether eating unsaturated rather than saturated fat reduces the risk of heart disease, and whether eating food rich in cholesterol increases it.

It says that expert medical opinion in Britain has not supported the idea that shifting to unsaturated fats, for example that type of margarine rather than butter, is of significant value.

Recent research has undermined the advice against eating saturated fat, it says. Differences have been found between various polyunsaturated fatty acids, which were once all believed to act in the same way.

The report points out that although cholesterol in the bloodstream seems to increase the risk of heart disease, there is little connexion between blood cholesterol and the amounts eaten. Egg yolk, offal, fish roe and shellfish are rich in cholesterol, but only when very large quantaties are consumed is there an increase in blood cholesterol levels.

So there is certainly no need to worry about eating a few eggs a week, or the occasional meal based on offal or shellfish; in fact, since they are useful sources of protein and other nutrients, including them as part of a varied diet is a good thing."

It concludes that aiming for a low to medium fat diet is consistent with the evidence about food and heart disease. Over the past 10 years this is what expert British committees have consistently recommended. Fat is also a very concentrated source of calories and may well contribute to weight increase, it says.

The report recommends eating less sugar but more starch, fibre, wholemeal bread, brown rice, fruit and vegetables, and caution on salt and alcohol.

Benefit laws 'are unfair to wives'

By Robert Jones

The Equal Opportunities Commission yesterday launched a campaign to change social security laws which discriminate against married women, with the publication of a booklet, *Behind Closed Doors*.

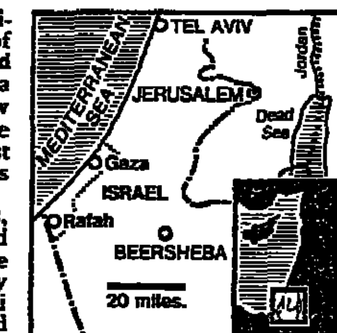
As a result of an EEC directive, the Government has taken powers to amend most of the discriminatory laws by the end of 1983. However, two important non-contributory benefits are excluded. They are the housewives' non-contributary invalidity pension and the invalid care allowance.

The commission inserted advertisements in woman's magazines last September. The response has been 10,300 letters, many telling of indignities and financial deprivation.

To qualify for an invalidity pension housewives have to prove by replies to a questionnaire and a doctor's report that they are unfit for housework. There were many complaints of unfairness in the administration of the scheme.

Desert town focus of unrest in occupied Gaza Strip

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Jan 6



The 50,000 Arab inhabitants of the occupied town of Rafah have spent their third consecutive day under a strict Israeli military curfew imposed for an indefinite period following the latest anti-Israeli demonstrations by local schoolchildren.

Because of food shortages, the residents were permitted to leave their homes for three hours this morning to buy emergency rations. An Israeli military spokesman denied allegations by Palestinian sources in east Jerusalem that the curfew had been accompanied by widespread detentions.

In recent weeks Rafah, a sprawling desert town conquered by the British in 1917, and used as the base for their Palestine campaign, has become the focal point for increasingly violent unrest among Arabs living in the Gaza Strip, tens of thousands of whom are still in refugee camps.

The latest disturbances began partly because some Palestinians are angry at the decision to partition the town in April, when the half situated in northern Sinai will be handed back to Egypt. Some 3,000 refugees evacuated from nearby Gaza town in the early 1970's are reported to be reluctant to be parted from their fellow Palestinians by the new international boundary.

Mr Rashad a-Shawa, the Palestinian mayor of Gaza, said today: "We have very little idea what has been happening in Rafah since Sunday because the Israelis have cut off all communication. What we know is that the young people were upset at he recent annexation of the Golan, they were afraid that the same thing might soon happen to them."

Mr a-Shawa, the organizer of the recent general strike in Gaza, claimed that the street demonstrations in Rafah (reputedly the town where Anthony married Cleopatra) were symptomatic of the bitterness now felt by Arabs throughout the overcrowded Gaza Strip. "The main reason for the protests was the continuing occupation rather than the impending division of the town", he added.

Anti-Israeli feeling in Rafah was increased last month when troops opened fire on a number of unarmed Palestinian demonstrators, killing a 17-year-old boy and wounding a number of other teenagers. The curfew was imposed on Sunday afternoon, after youths stoned Israeli vehicles and erected barricades of burning tyres.

A special session of the Israeli cabinet has been called tomorrow to vote on a new financial package worked out in an attempt to defuse growing threats of violence by Sinai settlers dissatisfied with compensation being offered when they abandoned their homes in April.

It is understood that the package represents an increase of around 20 per cent on previous offers. There are already signs that the size of the proposed payments will be bitterly opposed by a number of cabinet members.

In recent weeks, angry residents of Yamit, the main town due to be handed over to the Egyptians have begun fortifying the town

Gaddafi attack on Arabs friendly to US

Beirut, Jan 6. — Arab countries friendly to the United States are more dangerous than Israel to Libya's concept of the Arab cause and their governments must be overthrown, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, said at a meeting in Tripoli last night.

He also gave a warning that Libya could not ignore events in neighbouring Chad, where an intervention by Libyan troops ended in November, after a year.

According to a text of his speech issued today by the official Libyan news agency (Jana), Colonel Gaddafi said that unless Arab states friendly to Washington changed their stance, there was no point in holding an Arab summit conference.

"There are still some arabs who preserve their relations with America and those are more dangerous to us than the Israelis and than America. These agents must be exposed and fought and people must be urged to overthrow them," he said.

"When a real change occurs in the positions of the Arab states that support America, then Arab policies will stop being contradictory and in this case when they meet in a summit conference they will be able to take joint action ...this is what we are seeking and working for."

Colonel Gaddafi did not mention any countries by name but Saudi Arabia appeared to be a main target for his anger, according to informed sources. Libya and Saudi Arabia have just restored diplomatic relations after a break of more than 14 months but Colonel Gaddafi made only a brief reference to this in his speech, welcoming the move and recalling that Riyadh had initiated the break.

Saudi Arabia is the author of a plan for Middle East Peace that implicitly recognises Israel and has been rejected by Libya and other Arab countries. "Those who follow the course of the traitor (the late Egyptian President) Sadat by cooperating with America and recognising Israel will meet the same fate as Sadat", the Libyan leader said.

He was speaking before the final session of the Libyan General People's Congress, approximately equivalent to a parliament in the Libyan political system, and rejected any recognition of Israel.

"The struggle between the Arab world and the Zionist entity is for Palestine and we recognize and accept only the oriental Jews who lived with us", he said, adding that Jews who came to the Middle East from Europe after the Second World War were colonislists.

"The existence of Israel is incompatible with the existence of the Arab world. Either this entity (Israel) remains and destroys Arab existence or Arab existence emerges victorious and destroys this entity", he said.

Colonel Gaddafi also said that since Libyan troops withdrew from Chad, civil war had returned and rebels led by Mr Hissene Habré the former defence minister had made advances. He claimed that an African force sent to replace the Libyans had failed in its mission. "The security of Chad is linked to the security of Libya and we cannot ignore what is happening on our borders". — Reuter.

Arrigo Levi: A Personal View

Why Begin poses a threat to Israel

Does Menachem Begin behave as the last Zionist leader, rather than as the head of the state of Israel? His Zionism is founded (as it has always been) on extreme nationalist ambitions, which were rejected for decades by the great majority of the Zionist movement.

Today he has abandoned the idea of including the territory of Transjordan in the Jewish state and appears to be ready to abandon the Israeli settlements in Sinai in order to "neutralize" Egypt; this must only facilitate the achievement of his real aim, which remains the inclusion in the state of Israel of the occupied territories. The *de facto* annexation of the Golan Heights is only a step in this direction.

The problem with Mr Begin's policies is that, while being the expression of his extreme brand of Zionism, they may conflict with the vital interests of the state of Israel.

Almost half the Israeli electorate believes that they do, and so do I; but the long term dangers which are bound to be the result

He then wrote: "Indefinite continuation of Israeli occupation of the territories is an untenable alternative. It would increase the isolation of Sadat. It would bring some measure of Arab unity in an increasingly anti-Israeli mode, strengthen the forces of radicalism and weaken the position of the United States in the Arab world. Moreover, indefinite occupation would not assure Israeli survival and security.... In short, such an approach is not in the interests of Israel, the Arabs, or the trilateral countries, and ultimately it would be a prescription for war, not peace".

Moving the frontiers of Israel a few miles further to the east cannot strengthen the state's ultimate security. This continues to be based, at present, on Israel's military power and the American alliance. In the long run it can only be based on the acceptance of Israel by the Arab world.

An extreme Zionist strategy for Israel makes the American alliance shaky, and Arab acceptance of Israel impossible. Only a compromise between Israel and the Arabs, which today means the Palestinians, can make the Jewish state, the historical fruit of Zionism, finally secure.

This is a difficult goal, due to the blind refusal of the more extreme Arab and Palestinian leaders to recognize Israel. There is no other way, unless one shares Mr Begin's confidence that the Palestinian movement will just go away.

Outside Mr Begin and his supporters, almost nobody believes that it will. This means that a compromise with the Palestinians will serve the interests of the state of Israel better than the open-eyed dreams of the more extreme Zionists.

Mr Begin seemed to recognize this in the Camp David agreements. But now he does not seem to want a compromise; instead, he has taken advantage of the extremism of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Syria in order to create another *fait accompli* which will make future negotiations and compromises almost impossible.

The occupation of the Golan territories can only strengthen Syria's opposition to a moderate Arab plan, leading to *de facto* recognition of Israel; unless Syria sees the trap into which it is being led by Mr Begin.

Mr Begin's short-term successes hide immense future dangers for the State of Israel. But who can stop him? The Americans are at last seriously facing this problem, but even if they decide to use all their influence to stop him, or at least to slow him down, it is doubtful whether they can succeed.

However, the attempt must be made. Even slowing down the development of the Begin strategy would be a success: time must be gained, in order to allow Israeli public opinion to realize the dangers emerging from Mr Begin's "successes".

Do the Israelis realize that their present policies risk weakening fatally the American alliance? And have the Americans made that truth adequately clear?

RAIDERS KIDNAP PRIESTS

San Antonio, Texas.—Two Catholic priests of the Belgian order Missionhurst-CICM in Guatemala were kidnapped last night by 15 armed men who invaded their rectory and killed a security guard, a Missionhurst spokesman said today.

Father Walter D'Heedene, the United States provincial superior for the order, said that the local superior of Missionhurst in Guatemala reported that the armed men arrived in army jeeps. Father Pablo Schildermans, aged 33, and Father Roberto Paredes have not been heard of since they were taken from their rectory in Nueva Concepcion, about 80 miles south west of Guatemala city.

Father Schildermans is the parish priest for the town Father Paredes, a diocesan priest from Puerto San José, was born in Nueva Concepcion and ordained last October. "The kidnappings are a pattern by the government against the church. I don't know why," Father D'Heedene said.

He also said that 12 Catholic priests have been murdered in Guatemala in the last 18 months. Another Missionhurst priest was abducted in May, 1980, in Guatemala city and nothing has been heard of him since. CICM is the Latin abbreviation of Immaculate Heart of Mary.—Reuter.

Progress in Cyprus talks likely

From Edmund Mortimer Nicosia, Jan 6

Talks resume in Nicosia tomorrow between representatives of the two communities in Cyprus under the chairmanship of Mr Hugo Gobbi, the United Nations special representative.

Mr Gobbi is expected back in Cyprus tonight from New York where he attended last month's meeting of the United Nations Security Council, which renewed the mandate of the peacekeeping force in Cyprus. He had talks with Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the new Secretary-General, who had been special representative in Cyprus in the 1970's.

At tomorrow's talks both sides will take account of evaluations presented last autumn by Dr Kurt Waldheim, the outgoing Secretary-General, although these are not on the agenda. Neither side is expecting an immediate breakthrough but some observers believe the next months could bring progress.

Negotiations for a coalition government between Mr Cagatay's National Unity Party (which supports President Rauf Denktas) and the opposition Communal Liberation Party led by Mr Alpay Durduran are said to be at an advanced stage.

Arsonists renew campaign

From Tim Jones Cardiff

Welsh arsonists said yesterday they had ended their truce and would intensify their campaign against holiday homes unless the Government reacted positively to meet their demands. The warning was contained in a letter posted before fire destroyed a 200-year-old holiday home near Pwllheli, north Wales, on Tuesday.

The letter was sent by Meibion Glyndwr (the Sons of Glyndwr) and signed by Rhys Gethin, the name of one of the fifteenth-century Welsh rebel chieftain-lieutenants. The group has claimed responsibility for other outrages.

According to Meibion Glyndwr, it sent out an instruction "to all our cells" to observe a truce after a meeting of the "military arm of the movement" on December 12. Its last act had been an attack on a cottage in Anglesey four days before the meeting.

The stencilled letter was sent to Harlech Television, in Cardiff, and explained that a truce was called because two Welsh MP's were meeting the Government to discuss holiday homes.

Replace the ineffective teachers, Joseph says

From Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent, Leeds

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, yesterday called on local authorities to use the present period of falling pupil numbers to remove ineffective teachers and made room for the many excellent young teachers coming out of training colleges.

There was much that was excellent going on in education, he told the North of England education conference in Leeds. "But we all know there is much that is not excellent, that is downright ineffective, low standard, and insufficiently demanding".

He did not believe that money was the only difficulty. Similar schools in similar areas, serving similar populations with similar finances, produced widely differing qualities of education.

"Whatever the difficulties we shall be failing in our duty to the children and their parents....if we keep ineffective teachers in the schools, or employ more teachers than we can afford", he said.

The government would be seeking further discussions with local authorities on how best to identify and remove the least effective teachers. The expediture plans assumed that 13,000 teachers' would have to lse their jobs next year, and that of those, all but 2,000 would have to accept compulsory redundancy.

The area in which schools were doing least well was in educating children of less than average intelligence, Sir Keith said. They were not best served by a diluted version of the academic curriculum. Indeed, that might actually contribute to the demotivation, boredom and truancy of many of them.

It could be that those children would more readily acquire the basic skills of numercy and literacy and the basic attitudes of self-discipline, effort and concentration it the curriculum offered more opportunities for the practical application of what they learnt.

The speed with which the influx of good, newly trained teachers could affect the quality of the profession was limited. Less than four per cent of the teaching force was replaced by new entrants each year.

Suspended jail terms for strike

Salisbury, Jan 6. — More than 200 Zimbabwean railway firemen were given six-months suspended jail terms today after promising to end an unofficial strike which has crippled Zimbabwe's rail system for nearly a week.

The strikers had been arrested under emergency regulations and charged with disrupting an essential service.

Thirty men who appeared in court here received six-month jail terms suspended for five years. The magistrate said the sentences had been suspended to allow them to return to work.

Obote blamed for Uganda death toll

Kampala, Jan 6, — Mr Paul Semogerere, the leader of Uganda's opposition Democratic Party, said today that more innocent people had been killed in the country last year than at any time since independence, and the Government was to blame.

He told a press conference that basic human rights were being suppressed by the Government of President Milton Obote and that people were being harassed or killed for not accepting government ideals.

"I know of no single year since independence when so many innocent people have been killed and I hold the Government responsible," Mr Semogerere said. He gave no figures.

Ugandan church leaders have accused the Uganda National Liberation Army of atrocities against civilians but President Obote has blamed such acts on anti-government guerrillas or "terrorists in stolen army uniforms."

The Democratic Party asserts, that the results of the election which brought Dr Obote's Uganda People's Congress to power were rigged. Mr Semogerere denied government allegations that his party was involved in guerrilla activity.

The press conference was also attended by several opposition members of Parliament who were among more than 30 detainees released from jail under a presidential amnesty on New Year's Day.

One of them, Professor Yoweri Kyesimira, had been held in Luzira maximum security prison since February despite an order for his release by the Court of Appeal. — Reuter.

□ The wife of a former Ugandan Army officer arrested in Kampala recently said in Nairobi today that he had gone to Uganda on an assurance of his safety. (Our Nairobi Correspondent writes.)

She appealed to President Obote to free Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Oboma, and guarantee his safety "in the spirit of national reconciliation and in the interest of peace and unity in Uganda".

Ghana's military rulers to use people tribunals

From Godfrey Morrison, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, Jan 6

Ghana's new rulers are going to set up people's tribunals, unfettered by "technicalities", to judge people who have committed crimes against the people, Accra radio said today.

The announcement revives grim memories of 1979, the last time Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings siezed power. Three former Ghanaian heads of state and several senior officers were then executed by firing squad, after secret trials by special courts.

Since the coup last thursday, which overthrew the elected government of President Hilla Limann, the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), whose membership apart from Flight Lieutenant Rawlings is still not known, has made repeated appeals for members of the previous regime to give themselves up.

At least 60 have done so. President Limann was arrested on Moday 45 miles north of the capital, apparently trying to escape from the new Government's control; and Radio Accra said that Vice-President Joseph de Graft gave himself up today.

Today's announcement by Accra Radio said that those "who have committed crimes against the people cannot be allowed to go scot free."

"The trials will be public but the tribunals will not be fettered in their procedures by technical rules which in the past perverted the course of justice and enabled criminals to go free."

Accra radio said Flight Lieutenant Rawlings had explained that the people's tribunals are not meant as replacements for the regular courts, and would act independently of them.

"Ultimately it will be for the people to decide the correctness or otherwise of the judgments of the two systems", he was quoted as saying.

An accurate assessment of the situation in Ghana and of the new Government's intentions remains very hard to make. The frontiers stay closed and the few reports from journalists inside the country appear to have been subject to censorship.

Western diplomatic sources here said today that the information they had received from Ghana suggested a leftward drift by the new regime; and they expressed concern that its most radical elements might be gaining the upper hand.

Their main fear — certainly shared by moderate West African governments — was that the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, might seek to influence the new Ghana Government.

Early last year President Limann broke off diplomatic relations with Libya after alleging subversive activities by the Gaddafi regime. Several other West African states, including Nigeria, Senegal, the Gambia, and Niger, have done the same.

The tone of the language use by the flight lieutenant certainly suggests a radical stance.

"We now have a People's Army, a People's Navy, a People's Airforce," he said in a broadcast speech yesterday. He also announced that the new Government would examine past and future investments by foreigners to make sure they are "in the interest of Ghana".

'Jigsaw' for jury in Atlanta

From Our Correspondent Atlanta, Jan 6

Five hundred witnesses will piece together a "jigsaw puzzle" which prosecution Lawyers allege proves that Wayne Williams was guily of murdering two young black men in Atlanta, Georgia.

Today's opening of evidence in the trial of the 23-year-old self-styled music promoter and freelance photographer was surprisingly low key.

The prosecution gave no hint of what their witnesses will say, but admitted that the case against Mr Williams would rely on scraps of evidence from many people.

The District Attorney, Mr Lewis Slaton, told the largely black jury: "This case is going to be like a jigsaw puzzle, with all the pieces fitting in. At the conclusion there will be enough pieces in the puzzle for you to see the picture and find the truth".

The prosecution relies heavily on forensic evidence from fibres found on the bodies of the two dead men and the fact that police saw Mr Williams in a bridge over a river where the bodies were later found.

Since Mr Williams was arrested there have been no more murders

Thatcher to visit China in autumn

From David Bonavia, Peking, Jan 6

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has been invited to visit China and is expected to go, in late September, Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Lord Privy Seal said here. Exact dates have not been fixed, but the visit will be between September 16 and September 25.

Briefing British correspondents after talks with Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister and senior Foreign Ministry officials, Mr Atkins said Mr Zhao had described Sino-British relations as extremely good. Mr Atkins is on a familiarization tour of the Far East.

Mrs Thatcher last visited China in 1977. The Chinese appreciate her efforts to maintain Western opposition to Soviet expansionism, in which British policy is considered crucial.

During the talks the British side suggested that a review of the aviation situation be held in March or April. At present the bilateral agreements are heavily weighted in China's favour, with British Airways and the Hongkong carrier, Cathay Pacific, gaining little from the big new line of business in flights between Hongkong and China.

Carlos prepares army for coup-attempt trial

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Jan 6

King Juan Carlos today warned Spain's armed forces not to listen to those presenting themselves as "national saviours" against the freely expressed wishes of their fellow countrymen.

He was clearly attempting to prepare the armed forces for the court martial in February or early March of the extreme right-wing senior army officers involved in last February's attempted coup.

The King's conciliatory tone on military affairs was evidently designed to ensure that the majority of the officer corps would be on the side of the 1978 democratic constitution during the trial and opposed to the idea of any further coup attempts.

The King, addressing senior officers at the armed services annual new year get-together, made frequent allusions to the February seizure of Parliament and last month's "manifesto of the one hundred" as well as to the extreme right-wingers' pamphlet that attempted to involve the King in the coup preparations.

Briefly but firmly, the King said he did not believe "in descending to contradict falsehoods or to justify my conduct" and thanked those officers who had known how to reject such "insidious and dishonest propaganda".

The king then went on apparently to align himself with the criticisms, much canvassed recently by leading Spanish military figures after the publication of the manifesto, of "exaggerated attention" and "sensationalist treatment" given to service matters by Spain's press.

He also spoke of a "certain spirit of revenge" in the judgments and opinions voiced about the armed forces, and said there should be no special treatment reserved for their "erroneous acts" even while military justice must be exemplary and severe.

The king strove to achieve a balance which is unlikely to go down well among all Spain's political parties. The soundness of adopting such an approcach will be shown when the supreme military tribunal pronounces judgment.

Señor Alberto Oliart, the Defence Minister, today urged all Spaniards to have confidence in the justness of the verdicts the military tribunal would reach. But he also was careful to invite public understanding of the emotional impact the trial was likely to have throughout the armed forces.

The Defence Minister emphasized that the King as commander in chief was the ultimate arbiter of the armed forces so there should be no intervention by the armed forces in the political sphere or by the politicians in military matters.

Constitutionally, the Prime Minister exercised authority in all defence matters and over the joint chiefs of staff, the Minister said, while the officer corps exercised authority within the services themselves.



Winter of discontent: A smuggled photograph of Solidarity members in the yard of their detention camp near Warsaw.

US more confident allies will condemn Soviet

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Jan 6

The United States is looking for a strong condemnation by Nato foreign ministers of Russian involvement in the Polish military clampdown. The ministers meet in Brussels on Monday. It is accepted, however, that the Western allies may fail to follow its lead in imposing economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.

After the meetings of EEC foreign ministers last Monday the discussions between Herr Helmut Schmidt the West German Chancellor, and President Reagan yesterday and Herr Schmidt's breakfast meeting with Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, today. American officials are increasingly confident that the 15-member Western alliance can at least speak with one voice even if it is not unified in its actions.

In a news conference Mr Haig said President Reagan showed considerably satisfaction at the outcome of Herr Schmidt's visit which had left the two leaders in "close accord". There was, Mr Haig said, "a common view between the two leaders that the Soviet Union bears a heavy responsibility for the situation in Poland today."

Mr Haig said that he hoped for a "robust and realistic common assessment" from the Nato meeting of the responsibility of the Soviet Union for the Polish situation and its obligation under the 1975 Helsinki declaration on East-West detente and human rights.

But on economic sanctions, while there was no direct military intervention by the Soviet Union in Poland, Mr Haig said: "Clearly each member govt has an entirely different set of problems and a different set of assessments with which they can deal with this subject and I would not expect a uniform outcome on that very different issue".

He did, however, expect "very clear language with respect to Soviet responsibilities and obligations to deal with these events".

Mr Haig referred to Herr Schmidt's speech in the Bundestag on Dec 18, when he called for three actions demanded by the West to stoop repression in Poland: an end to martial law, the release of prisioners and the restoration of descussions between Government, Church and Solidarity, the indipendent trade union.

But as the *Washington Post* pointed out in an editorial today, no reference was made in the December 18 speech to the responsibility of the Soviet Union for the events in Poland.

The Chancellors failure to make strong statements against the Soviet Union had irritated the White House but in the joint communiqué yesterday, President Reagan and Herr Schmidt "both noted the responsibility of the Soviet Union for developments in Poland".

West German observers here indicated that the shift in the Chancellor's position had more to do with rhetoric than substance. He had agreed to "positive consultations" with the United States on sanctions but was not expected to impose any.

The change in tone, however, was regarded as significant and could lead to difficulties in his own party in that it could endanger the policy of detente with the Soviet Union.

Mr Haig said both leaders believed that the Geneva talks on the medium-range nuclear weapons were in a special category of East-West relations and should continue. He also indicated that it would be best for him to go ahead with his meeting with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in Geneva on January 27.

Communication between governments was perhaps more important during a crisis than at other times.

Mr Reagan had undoubtedly wanted all the Western allies to impose the same kind of sanctions as instigated by the United States. He said yesterday that he had emphasized in his talks with Herr Schmidt his belief that the Western alliance had to make a "tangible response" to the Polish crisis.

"Should we fail to insist that the Soviet Union stop pressurizing Poland, directly and indirectly, the gravest consequences for international relations could ensue", he told reporters on the White House lawn.

Herr Schmidt's response was to "fully subscribe" to what the President had said.

Last week Herr Kurt Becker, the West German government spokesman, said his country did not share the United States view that the Soviet Union had inspired martial law in Poland.

But before seeing President Reagan, Herr Schmidt made clear at a meeting with the Senate foreign relations committee, that he was dissatisfied by what he regarded as a lack of consultation before the United States imposed its sanctions and his feeling that the American press played down his condemnation of events in Poland.

□ In a noticeably restrained reaction, the Russians yesterday criticized the joint statement of President Reagan and Herr Schmidt on Poland, but emphasized the West German Chancellor's belief that sanctions against the Soviet Union would not influence Soviet policy (Michael Binyon writes from Moscow).

A Tass report from Washington accused the two men of trying to dictate to the Polish leadership "with whom and in what way" it should settle the country's domestic affairs. It accused them of making the restoration of normal relations dependent on Poland's complying with Nato's demands.

Tass noted, however, that both sides reaffirmed their determination to continue arms control talks, but said President Reagan was wrong in saying the Soviet Union had not given a constructive response to the American proposals.

Communists leave party in droves

By Our Foreign Staff

Membership of the Polish Communist Party has fallen by at least one tenth during the past 18 months and could even have been halved, according to press reports reaching the West from Poland.

Sources in Warsaw say that from more than three million in July, 1980 membership of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) may now have dropped to less than 1,500,000. The exodus has been so fast, according to sources in the Baltic port of Gdansk, that baskets have been provided in some factories to cope with the mass of party cards being handed in.

The reports say a member of the Politburo had his speech censored recently when he spoke of the numbers who had resigned from the PUWP.

Desertion on this scale is unprecedented for an East European communist party, and senior officials are believed to have discussed the prospect of disbanding the PUWP altogether. The subject was apparently raised during a visit to Warsaw last week by a high-level Hungarian delegation.

The Gdansk sources say that two thirds of party members among the university teaching staff have resigned. According to party sources in Warsaw, more intellectuals have left the party since the military take over on December 13. Some estimates put their numbers in thousands.

Further information has come from independent sources about police action on the Baltic coast last month. They speak of serious injuries and even deaths during a raid on Gdansk oil refinery soon after martial law was imposed.

Workers were forced to lie in the snow in chains and some were said to have been beaten with irons bars.

Warsaw accuses Reagan of brutality

The Polish Army newspaper said that President Reagan brutally crushed strikers in the United States while supporting hundreds of walkouts intended to paralyse Poland. (Reuter reports from London).

Zolnierz Wolnosci, quoted by the Polish news agency PAP monitored in London, accused Mr Reagan of "Presidential double-think." It said: "President Reagan quickly and brutally suppressed the strike of United States air controllers demanding a rise in wages. He is in panic fear of a single strike in the United States and reacts violently to it. At the same time he backed hundreds of strikes that harassed Poland."

□ Copenhagen: Captain Wieslaw Gornicki, press spokesman and civilian adviser to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish military leader, said here that he expected a gradual phasing out of military law in Poland, but he declined to give any firm date for its end (Christopher Follett writes).

He told a press conference: "A clear-up is going on inside the party and this could continue a little longer". But he foresaw internal communications being restored "in all probability" within the next few days in most areas, with the release of detainees during "a matter of weeks".

Referring to Mr Lech Walesa, Captain Gornicki said he looked forward to seeing him back as leader of Solidarity, but in a non-political capacity. Captain Gornicki is attending a three-day meeting of the World Peace Council here.

□ The elder son of Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Polish Deputy Prime Minister, is reliably reported to be seeking political asylum in Spain, according to press reports reaching the West from Poland.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Kidnapped Briton to be freed

Lisbon. — An anti-marxist Mozambique guerrilla group has dicided to free a kidnapped British teacher within the next 10 days, a spokesman for the group said here.

Concern for the safety of Mr John Burlison, a 28-year-old ecologist from Stockton-on-Tees, was the only reason for holding up his release by the Mozambique Naitonal Resistance Movement, the spokesman added.

"His release will take seven to 10 days because we must make sure that we free him in an area that is not under the control of Frelimo (the ruling party in Mozambique)."

[Mr Sidney Burlison, his father, said later: "We are absolutely elated but we will not be completely happy until we hear John telling us that he is all right."]

Brandt in aid talks

Kuwait. — Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, arrived here to lead talks about closing the economic gap between the rich and poor countries.

He and about 13 other members of the Brandt Commission will review North-South relations since a meeting of 22 world leaders in Mexico last October agreed on the urgent need to alleviate the plight of the Third World.

Foreign aid lobbyists in London have said there was little evidence that progress on aiding the Third World had been made and some countries were worse off now than before the summit.

Sickness defeats British climbers

Katmandu.— British climbers have abandoned their attempt to make the first winter ascent of Mount Makalu, the world's fifth highest mountain, the Nepalese Tourism Ministry annouced

They retreated from the 27,805ft peak because four of the six members of the expedition were suffering from high-altitude sikness.

The ministry said the team's leader Mr Ron Rutland, aged 33, of Windermere, Cumbria and his 32-year-old wife Linda had reached a high point of 23,000ft before giving up on December 21.

Fire protest

Canberra.—Two Romanians attempted to set themselves on fire outside the Australian Parliament but quick police action saved them from serious injury.

They were among four Romanians who began a hunger strike eight days ago to publicize demands that their families be allowed to join them in Australia.

S African deaths

Pretoria. — South Africa has announced the deaths of three airmen in the "operational zone" on the border between Namibia and Angola.

Senegambia date

Dakar. — The Senegambian confederation, uniting Senegal and Gambia, will come into effect on February 1.

Zia's eye gift starts controversy

From Hasan Akhtar Islamabad, Jan 6

The decision by President Zia and his wife to donate their eyes when they die has caused a religious controversy in Pakistan, with some Islamic scholars and divines describing eye donation as unIslamic.

General Zia signed a donor card for the newly established Rawalpindi Eye Donors Organization on December 31. His wife had signed one earlier.

Cornea transplants have been done in Pakistan for a number of years, benefiting hundreds of people. Sri Lanka has been the principal supplier of corneas, but now efforts are being made in Pakistan's major cities to establish eye banks.

At a function at which he became main patron of the Rawalpindi eye bank, General Zia, urging others to become donors, said Islam attached great importance to service to suffering humanity.

To give one's eyes for cornea transplants was a great service. Muslims should take pride in rendering service to humanity, General Zia said, because it was their religious duty.

This view has been challenged. Shaikh ul-Hadith Mallana Mohammad Abdullah of Gujranwala, among others, has said that Islamic law did not permit removal of any part of a dead body and therefore the cornea could neither be removed after death, nor transplanted to another living being.

Many Muslims disagree with this orthodox view. General Zia said the other day that he feared harm to Pakistan from the narrow-mindedness of some Muslims.

New Argentine President battles to save collapsing economy

From Patrick Knight, Buenos Aires, Jan 6

In an analysis of Argentina by anti-government guerrillas in the 1960s, it was wrongly predicted that the working class was so discontented that it would respond to their calls for a switch to socialism by violent means. Ironically, such a view is probably far nearer the mark today.

Nothing has contributed more to the demeralization of the military regimes which have ruled since 1976 than their failure even to begin to solve Argentina's chronic economic problems and nothing made them more unpopular in a country where, if there has not been anything approaching democracy for four decades, people at least have eaten well and had money in their pockets.

As General Leopold Galtieri takes over as President there are more than a million people out of work — 13 per cent of the workforce — where until recently unemployment was almost unknown.

Industrial output has declined by 8 per cent and by December last year the peso was worth a fifth of what it was when General Roberto Viola took power in March. The national debt is considerably heavier in per capita terms than the more famous one in neighbouring Brazil.

Since March the economy has almost collapsed, but to blame General Viola would be unfair: he merely reaped the harvest of failed policies. The cause of the malaise, which goes back more than a decade, has its roots in the decision taken under the first Perón Government to transform Argentina from a food producer and raw materials exporter into a country with a significant industrial base, which would eliminate imports.

This was done by raising tariffs and subsidizing industry. In the 1950s and 1960s, Argentina acquired a respectable industrial sector, producing cars, though uneconomically, and most consumer durables.

However, with a home market of less than 30 million people, the subsidies caused serious inflation and Argentine manufacturers, because of their high costs, were never competitive enough to sell well abroad.

Cosy behind the barriers, industry paid higher wages than those in countries with which it might have to compete. State industries also grew enormously.

The armed forces used their power to take control of key sectors, such as part of the steel industry, some aluminium production, electronics and telecommunications manufacture.

When General Videla became President in 1976, inflation was running at more than 400 per cent.

As monetarist policies were the fashion in 1976, General Videla brought in Dr José Martinez de Hoz to set the economy to rights. He started dismantling the barriers behind which industry had been luxuriating. The results were dramatic: in four years several banking groups and big companies collapsed and whole industries disappeared.

Dr Martinez de Hoz was unable to make any impression on the huge state sector, but concentrated only on private industry, which is on its knees. If the state sector was left alone, the industries controlled by the armed forces were strengthened, while huge sums were spent on re-equipping.

So, soon after General Viola took over the monetarist edifice collapsed like a pack of cards. General Galtieri's takeover is being partly justified by the economic crisis.

General Galtieri said he recognized that words have lost their conviction in Argentina, and that the time for action had come. All the same, the Argentine financial and business community was surprised by the unaccustomed rapid action of Señor Roberto Alemann, the new "liberal school" Finance Minister.

He has scrapped the system of two exchange rates, one for trading, the other for the free market, which was introduced to try to halt the sliding peso. The Alemann move resulted in an immediate 30 per cent devaluation of the trading peso, but a strenghening of the free market peso. Señor Alemann also introduced a 10 per cent tax on exports, which pleased those he had upset by the devaluation; and cut taxes on imports to soften the blow — something which must, however, spur the already soaring inflation.

Many have also reacted favourably to the President's recognition that the Argentine state sector is far too large, and his ordering of a speedy study of which state enterprises can be denationalized.

The Argentine economy has a remarkable capacity for quick recovery, and the country is self-sufficient in oil. New petroleum finds will soon enable it to start exporting.

Executed Iranians 'had tongues pulled out'

Paris, Jan 6. — Mr Massoud Rajavi the exiled Iranian guerrilla leader said today the government in Tehran had executed more than 8,000 people in the past six months and claimed that he had a list of names as proof.

He said Ayatollah Khomeine, Iran's religious leader was afraid of "the condemnation of national and world opinion and had only announced 4,000 executions".

Figures compiled by Reuters from official announcements of executions total 2,100 over the last six months but there is no indication that all executions are announced.

Mr Rajavi also said that it was normal for prisoners to be tortured. Prison officers often pulled out prisoners' tongues and gouged out their eyes before executing them. He said that he had photographs to prove this. He said that human rights organizations should send delegations to Iran to investigate. Mr Rajavi fled to Paris last July with Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the former President of Iran.

The Iranian newspaper *Ettelaat* reported today that eight members of the Mujahedin had been executed in the eastern city of Mashad last week for armed rebellion.

Mr Reza Barahani, a prominent Iranian writer who was arrested during a roundup of intellectuals, has been released after two months in prison, friends told Reuters in London by telephone.

Mr Barahani, a fierce opponent of the Shah's regime which was overthrown in the 1979 Islamic revolution, spent three years in exile in the United States where he continued anti-Shah activities. He returned to Iran after the revolution.

He is a Trotskyist and member of the banned Iranian Association of Writers and Journalists and taught English literature at Tehran University before the Islamic authorities closed down universities. — Reuter.

□ *The Times* crossword puzzles have helped Mr Andrew Pyke, the British businessman detained for 16 months in an Iranian jail without trial, to retain his sanity, his father said.

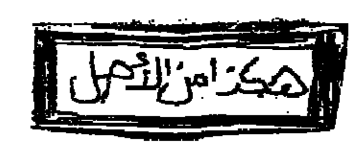
Mr Brian Pyke has just returned from Iran where he has been allowed four visits to his 42-year-old son who is being held in the Karaj prison on the outskirts of Tehran.

At his home in Hereford Mr Pyke said his son has been allowed copies of *The Times* and he spends much of each day doing the crossword. He is not allowed to play cards because they are against the laws of Islam.

□ Iranian government employees have been asked to state their religion on a form—a move some civil servants and military personnel say is aimed at dismissing members of the Bahai from their posts.

Those who refuse to comply with a Government decree issued to thousands of institutions and factories throughout Iran will be expelled from their jobs and perhaps jailed, the sources said. One civil servant said: "If somebody gave false information concerning his religious background, he would risk the danger of being identified and executed".

He also said that the action was clearly against members of the Bahai faith, the largest religious minority in the country.



Endangered species among the media

Contact:

Human Communications and its History
Edited by Raymond Williams
(Thames & Hudson, £9.95)

Among the 379 illustrations to this collection of essays, I was favourably struck by a Steinberg cartoon dog. This dog sits at the bottom of page 32 with a bulging thought-balloon above his canine cranium. The balloon contains a whirling cloud of communications hieroglyphics — part Pitman's shorthand, part Linear B, part Buddhist inscription, part computer read-out. The dog's meaning is clearly vital, yet wholly indecipherable. His expression is earnest, anxious, and evidently intellectual. The human onlooker feels nothing but frustration. The result is perfect incomprehension. In a small way, this is a parable of "Communications" — or at least its reputation — as an arcane subject: a dubious invention of dogged specialists whose jargon-filled thought-clouds say very little to the general reader.

In fact, of course, the last 20 years have seen a number of very gifted popularizers of individual branches of communications theory. Desmond Morris on man-watching and non-verbal communications; Marshall McLuhan on television; Asa Briggs on the history of broadcasting; Richard Hoggart on mass media and newspapers; Roland Barthes on the "mythologies" of modern consumer marketing (a car equals a gothic cathedral in aspirations); and Raymond Williams *par excellence* on the "long revolution" in the relations between popular culture and modern technologies.

What has been largely missing is some attempt to pull all these explorations together into a coherent framework. For communications is essentially a convergence of several modern disciplines: including at least linguistics, psychology, social history, economics, the study of tele-communications technology, and literary criticism at its most ranging. The aim of *Contact*, under the thoughtful editorship of Raymond Williams, has been to do just this in the form of a symposium addressed to the layman.

The book has been five years in the making, and contains nine carefully chosen essays by academic experts drawn from as far afield as universities and institutes at Paris, Melbourne, Trieste, Cambridge, and Massachusetts.

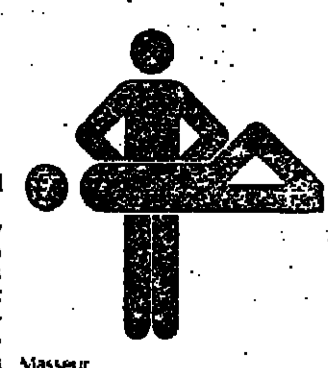
The texts fall naturally into two kinds. The first is a series of clear but somewhat pedestrian potted histories: of language, non-verbal systems, alphabets and logographies, signs and symbols, printing, and telecommunications. Though largely descriptive, they vividly show how all forms of communications have depended on social organization and power hierarchies. The political implications of this are suggested, but not explored.

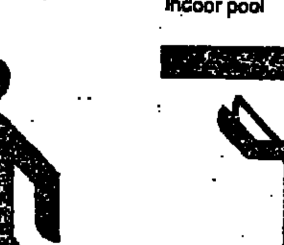
The final four essays are more analytic and speculative, and it is here that the real fascination of the book lies. Ithiel de Sola Pool (of M.I.T.) examines, for example, the wholly different attitudes to authority displayed in the comparative development of radio in America, Britain, and the USSR: respectively commercial, paternalistic, and ideological. (Anyone who has short wave radio can test this in the current reporting of Poland by the Voice of America, the BBC World Service, and Radio Moscow and thank heavens for "paternalism").

Raymond Williams, in a masterly essay of summary, considers the possibility that telecommunications may provide new "invisible communities" of interest, which may partly replace the old physical communities of neighbourhoods, while paradoxically reinforcing the long-distance family network. He suggests too that the growing availability of communication "processes" (computer links, CB radio, local presses) may be bringing a "qualitative" change in democratic societies. Yet he emphasizes, in a warning note that sounds throughout the collection, that all this depends on political choice even more than technical change.

Altogether then, an admirable and provocative compilation, though more perhaps a "machine to think with" than a literary work. Some areas of discussion remained strangely absent: the televising of Parliament, for example, or the debate about home recording. Nevertheless *Contact* does succeed in making Steinberg's dog start to talk sense, and poses the vital and perennial question: who is his Master's voice?

Richard Holmes


Masseur


Indoor pool

Waiter service

Dancing

Pictograms unite the world. Direction signs for the 1972 Munich Olympics by the designer, Otl Aicher.

Working towards the ultimate book-list: from Pope to Austen for £1,250

Eighteenth-Century British Books

An Author Union Catalogue
Edited by F. J. G. Robinson, G. Averley, D. R. Esslemont and P. J. Wallis.
(Dawson, 4vols, £1,250)

The Short Title Catalogue takes the listing of English books down to 1640; Wing takes them down to 1700; Foxon takes English poetry down to 1750. Now the Dawson catalogue takes English books down to 1800, at least so far as the holdings of the British Library, the Bodleian and the Cambridge University Library are concerned. Of course it is a limitation to have only the books in those libraries, however great. Perhaps a quarter of all English books of the eighteenth century may not be contained in this three-library catalogue. Nevertheless, the advance is a very great one.

A reference book can be reviewed only in use. Let me take some instances. I have, or rather Pickering & Chatto has, a copy of "Sonnets and other Poems, by the Reverend W. L. Bowles, Sixth Edition, to which is added Hope. London and Bath 1798". I wanted to know whether this is the first appearance of "Hope", which Bowles wrote while recovering from illness. I also wanted to know whether the book is already in the three main national collections. I find that Hope (3639B5) had already been published in 1796, but that this (3639B8) is indeed the first edition of the Sonnets to which Hope was added. The British Library and Oxford have it, Cambridge apparently does not.

Bowles is an interesting but not a great poet; the sixth edition of the Sonnets is moderately rare, and for an eighteenth-century collector modestly interesting. The Dawson catalogue has answered my questions. But what then do I see? 3639B1 is described as "Works 1769 4° cj. Pope Alexander, Works English L O" — which means British Library and Bodleian. The cross reference to Pope I cannot follow up, because the volume which will contain Pope has not yet been published. However, I am suspicious of the 1769 Works of William Lisle Bowles since the Catalogue itself tells me that he was born in 1762, and first published his Sonnets in 1789. At seven he can scarcely even have been the editor of Pope's works.

This admirable catalogue suffers from having been compiled by a computer; it is, therefore, like most things which have been processed by a computer, unaware of its own oddities. If the same book has been differently described in different catalogues, the computer will inevitably record two different books. It has indeed both the merits and the weaknesses of computer compilation; it provides an enormous quantity of information one would not otherwise have. At the same time, it can create its own confusion, or at least fails to ask legitimate questions.

Take, for instance, the question of William King. I have for a long time known that there were two William Kings — attractive occasional writers of the early eighteenth century. Dawson tells me what I certainly did not know — that there were no fewer than six eighteenth-century authors called William King, three of them substantial authors of the first half of the century. There was William King, LL.D, Principal of St Mary's Hall, Oxford, 1685-1763. He had a number of good Oxford rows, some of them in Latin, wrote a number of poems and has 40 works listed.

The William King who comes next is also a LLD, was a student of Christ Church and lived from 1663-1712. He wrote thirty-eight works, was a rather better poet and wrote a charming Poem on the Art of Cookery, 1708, in imitation of Horace's Art of Poetry. The third William King, who must also, I suppose, have been a Doctor of some kind, was Archbishop of Dublin, a friend of Swift, though they sometimes fell out, lived from 1650 to 1729, and is credited with twenty-two works. Yet, though the computer gives admirable clarity to this confusion of Kings, even clearing up the fourth William King, who lived in Reading and published a pamphlet in 1740 advocating the taxation of dogs, 587KG is confusing. Is Ymadrodd Duw D. Lloyd 1721 Shrewsbury a translation of the Archbishop into Welsh? I think we should be told.

Nevertheless, we must not be ungrateful for a work which goes a long way towards providing the complete list of eighteenth-century English books on which other work progresses but that remains the desire of scholars, librarians, collectors and booksellers alike.

William Rees-Mogg

The morals of archangels and proles

Moral Thinking

Its Levels, Method and Point

By R. M. Hare

(Oxford, £11, paperback £3.95)

Ought we to have Philosopher Kings? What sort of "ought" is that, pray? Did we ever need them? It sometimes seems that the formerly proud domain of philosophy as king of the sciences has recently been so encroached upon by psychologists, structuralists, sociologists, ideologues, modern novelists, and other fashionable new sages that there is nothing left. If perceived as relevant at all, philosophers are *seen* as a gang of unseen early morning cleaners tidying up our language and logic. Useful work, no doubt, but not exactly central to the intellectual progress of the nation, would you say, Thrasymachus?

Well, there are worse activities than purifying the thinking of the tribe. White's Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Oxford has been at it for 30 years. His latest book takes his life's work on the language of morals a long step forward by distinguishing two separate levels of moral thinking: the critical and the intuitive. Only an archangel would think about moral issues entirely on the critical level, using pure utilitarian reasoning, and feeling the impartial sympathy for another's sorrows that we must have if we fully understand them. George Orwell's proles are incapable of critical thinking. Like the bottom class in the *Republic*, they have to rely upon education, imitation, and intuition for their morals.

None of us, not even among readers of *The Times*, is an archangel. None of us, not even among readers of *The Times*, is all prole. We all share the characteristics of both to limited and varying degrees and at different times. With his customary lucidity, rigour, and wit Richard Hare argues that sound utilitarian thinking about morals at the critical level generates moral principles for use at the intuitive level that square with our common intuitions, for example about justice and rights. I find difficult the comparisons and measurements of utilitarianism. But then, I am no archangel. The book is as illuminating and testing as dinner with Plato. These are issues over which people are prepared to fight and kill one another. It may be that unless we find some way of talking about them rationally and with hope of agreement, violence will finally engulf the world.

Philip Howard

Fiction

Regina v Rumpole
By John Mortimer
(Allen Lane, £6.95)

Warlock
By Jim Harrison
(Collins, £6.95)

Everyone down the Bailey knows Rumpole ... "amiable eccentric who drops ash down his waistcoat and tells the time with a gold hunter and calls judges old sweethearts. Also I recite Wordsworth in the loo." The problem with Rumpole, from what one might loosely call a literary point of view, is, I submit, that everyone who owns a television set knows Mr Mortimer's creation made flesh by Leo McKern. That barnacled old vessel steering his perverse and irreverent course through the courts of justice is a genuinely original comic creation but because he is popularly perceived as a televison creature there is a tendency to assume that between hard covers he is something of a fraud and that a book in which he is the main character is not a book in the accepted sense but rather a "spin-off". The impression is furthered by the cover illustration which is a caricature of McKern in Rumpole gear and by a high proportion of dialogue to narrative.

Rumpole himself would make curmudgeonly mincemeat of such a prosecution case. The author's elegant turn of phrase, incisive characterizations, precise plottings and original insight into such abstruse matters as the relative joviality of Brixton and Holloway prisons and the ecclesiastical appearance of the Law Courts urinals are conclusive evidence of genuine literary merit. "The truth", we are told, "is never so simple as it appears to an Old Bailey judge." Mr Mortimer's explanations of why this should be so are in a fine shrewdly farcical tradition.

Jim Harrison is the latest addition to the loud-mouthed aesthete school of American Writing: macho PhD. His main character, Johnny Lundgren, alias Warlock, is a compulsive fornicator, with a taste for fine wine, garlic, and the sort of country music which "seemed to focus on some of his problems, singing as it often did of the cameraderie of outcasts, drinkers, adulterers, the unemployed, the peripheral whites far from the centres of wealth and power, much less solvency."

Warlock is rescued from unemployment in rural Michigan by an elderly inventor of medical machinery and sexual aids, who is, unbenownst to him, bedding his sexually voracious wife, Diana, a nurse in the local cardiac unit. Warlock's benefactor and cuckolder employs him as a sort of private eye, which leads to various wacky adventures in Florida and a watery denouement further north.

The style is undeniably exuberant, and Mr Harrison has, in the jargon of the trade, "enormous narrative power".

A Separate Development, by Christopher Hope (Raven Press, Johannesburg; £5.95) is, like so many contemporary South African novels, a bitter examination of the effects of apartheid. Harry Moto is educated as a white in a ramshackle Roman Catholic establishment where he is regarded with some suspicion on account of his disturbingly dark skin and crinkly hair. After being discovered by one of the brothers more or less *in flagrante* he goes genuinely native and becomes a cheeky kaffir ending naturally in a solitary cell in the local nick. Shades of Norman Tebbit when one of Moto's employers says: "It's pretty black out there. Get on your bike and pedal like hell".

In most important respects Rachel Ingalls's *Mrs Caliban* (Faber, £6.50) is a wholly conventional novella of the suburban United States. Dorothy is bored with her marriage which is no great shakes since her husband, no longer interested in bedding her best friend, Estelle, has taken up with her 16-year-old daughter. Dorothy, by way of retaliation, allows herself to be seduced by a tall (six foot seven) interloper who kills Estelle's wayward son when he and some friends try to mug him in the park. What makes this story different is that the new man in Dorothy's life is a giant frog — the first tall, green stranger in fiction.

Tim Heald

Trade union and Labour Party leaders patched up their differences at Bishop's Stortford. William Rodgers argues the case for ending the unions' role as Labour's paymasters

Ten million with the right to choose

There is no longer logic or merit in the institutional ties between the trade union movement and the Labour Party. At present these are sustained by out-of-date legislation and the law leans the wrong way. It requires from the individual trade unionist positive action ("contracting-out") to prevent the payment of a levy (sometimes obligingly deducted by his employer from his wage or salary) to a political party he does not support.

These arrangements do much to diminish the independence of the trade unions, even in industrial matters; they ensure a client-paymaster relationship between the Labour Party and the trade unions that has become inimical to good government; and they are unfair to the individual trade unionist.

The present position dates from the 1946 Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, one of the earliest measures of the Attlee administration. This restored the provisions of the original 1913 Act which had been repealed after the General Strike. The right of organized labour to participate in political activity is a major and legitimate theme in the history of the trade union movement and there is no suggestion that this should be taken away. The point is a narrow one, although with the widest implications. Should it be assumed that the best interests of a trade union lie in affiliation to the Labour Party (58 unions are currently affiliated)? Should it be taken for granted that the individual trade unionist wants to make a financial contribution — albeit a modest one — to the Labour Party unless he specifically indicates otherwise?

At the time, there was much to be said for the 1913 Act. In the early days of the Labour Party with an apathetic electorate and low wages, there was a case for facilitating the collection of a political levy. The rash of political strikes during 1911-12 provided good reason for encouraging working men to defend their interests in Parliament rather than on the streets. The opportunity to "contract-out" of the levy most nearly represented a fair balance of advantage.

Seventy years later, the circumstances are very different. Much higher living standards permit working people to contribute generously to a political party if they wish. The spread of trade unionism into white collar occupations and the managerial classes reflects technological change, significant social mobility and a sophisticated recognition of self-interest. Ten million trade unionists do not need to be led by the hand into a political alignment that their leaders choose for them.

The evidence is strong that in the 1979 General Election, a third of all trade unionists voted Conservative and only a little over half voted Labour. More recently, an opinion poll in *The Times* has shown that 32 per cent of the supporters of the SDP are trade unionists, only narrowly short of the 34 per cent share of Labour Party support. A growth in "contracting-out" in recent years is itself a measure of disenchantment although it stops far short of the strength of views expressed through the ballot box.

In fact, the process of "contracting-out" is laborious. It can be delayed and frustrated by recalcitrant trade union officials and is a semi-public act which can lead to victimization. It is far from clear that wide variations in the proportion of members paying the levy — for example, from 97 per cent in the Transport and General Workers to 57 per cent in the Construction and Allied Trades (and in some unions much lower) — really reflect the relative degree of individual commitment to the Labour Party.

The simplest thing would be to substitute "contracting-in" for "contracting-out" and leave it at that. But this would involve two assumptions: that the only trade unionists who wish to contribute to a political party through their union are those who want to support the Labour Party, and that continuing support for the Labour Party from the trade unions presently affiliated to it is what a majority of their members prefer.

These assumptions should be tested. In the first place, trade unionists "contracting-in" should be free to earmark their contribution for one political party rather than another, irrespective of their union's political affiliation. The union would then have have a legal obligation to aggregate such contributions and use them for the purposes of the appropriate party in accordance with that party's rules.

Secondly, there should be a secret ballot of all members of a union at an appropriate interval — say, every five years — to determine whether it should affiliate or otherwise pledge its collective allegiance to a particular party. All members and not just levy-payers should be entitled to vote because political allegiance can determine industrial conduct.

None of this would affect the right of a trade union to affiliate to the Labour Party if it wished — provided that a majority of *all* its members was in favour. A trade union could still sponsor MPs out of the Political Fund (the National Union of Teachers at present sponsors MPs of all parties) and contribute towards national and local election expenses — provided that such expenditure came from politically earmarked contributions.

On the other hand there would be major political consequences. On the analogy of events following the 1927 change to "contracting-in", one result would be a dramatic fall in financial support for the Labour Party from the trade unions. At the same time, given recent political trends, a number of unions would abandon a settled relationship with any political party. They would begin to judge issues — and Governments — on their merit and to evolve policies specifically related to the interests of their members free from ideological overtones. No longer able to manipulate the Labour Party as they have increasingly sought to do, they might find a role through the TUC more independent and constructive than anything seen in recent years.

Other considerations would need examining. Symmetry would require safeguards about financial subventions to political parties from public companies. There is also an urgent need for early progress on the state funding of political parties on the lines proposed in the Hansard Society report *Paying for Politics*, published last year.

There is a strong case for a reform of this kind taking precedence over the detailed proposals that Mr Norman Tebbit is to bring forward on behalf of Mrs Thatcher's Government. After a period of time, a number of current trade union abuses would fall into place if the strong party-political ties of most trade unions were broken. At least it would be possible to consider these problems coolly and not as part of another pitched battle in the dreary war between the old political parties.

A majority of trade unionists would probably welcome the change if it were explained carefully to them. There is good reason to believe that privately a number of trade union leaders would greet it with relief whatever they felt bound to say in public.

The author is MP for Teesside, Stockton, and joint leader of the SDP.

There's no FUN in living in SIN if everyone else is doing it...



More and more think less and less of getting married

by Clare Dyer and Marcel Berlins

Are your next-door neighbours really married — and would you know if they were not? Findings from the latest General Household Survey demolish the myth that in Britain it is mainly young, educated middle-class city-dwellers who spurn marriage in favour of living together. In fact, many older people, couples in villages and council houses, and those in the lower economic and social brackets, lack the sanction of marriage — only many of them are not admitting it. One half the couples living together pretended to be married, the survey reveals.

The full extent of the cohabiting revolution through which Britain is passing has only now been comprehensively documented. The survey estimates that in 1979 more than one-third of a million couples were living together unwed. The figure is certainly higher now.

Nearly a quarter of single women and two-thirds of divorced women marrying between 1977 and 1979 had lived with their husbands before marriage. The statistics conceal a considerable turnover: some couples marry, others break up, and all the time new couples start cohabiting. It is not unreasonable to estimate that more than one and a half million people have, at some stage during the past decade, lived with partners who were not their spouses.

More and more couples are no longer assuming marriage to be the ultimate objective of their relationship. They question the institution, and ask what advantages it gives over living together. Why marry? All the old answers are being put under scrutiny, and many are found wanting.

Social disapproval of unmarried couples has greatly weakened over the past decade. Living together is accepted, although sometimes reluctantly, by families and communities over the whole spectrum of social and economic class, everywhere in Britain. It is no longer considered an affront to public mores perpetrated by outrageous members of the media and show business.

Last year, *Debrett's Etiquette and Modern Manners* even included advice to the hostess of a weekend house party on how to treat a living-together couple (put them in one room). The growing incidence of divorce, the decline of the two parent-two children lifelong nuclear family, and the ascendancy of the "reshuffled" or "reconstituted" family make it easier for unmarried relationships to exist without being conspicuous.

Family, especially parental, pressures to marry are also declining, although they remain a potent force. Parents are more willing to accept that their offspring is living with someone if they can persuade themselves that the relationship will eventually lead to marriage. Their disapproval arises partly from embarrassment, and is therefore likely to diminish as society grows to accept such relationships. But many married couples today still claim parental pressures as one of their main reasons for marrying.

Curiously, the greater social and family acceptance of living together has emphasized the poverty of the English language in dealing with the relationship. How do the partners introduce each other, and how do others refer to them? "Lover" or "mistress" overstresses the sexual element, and suggests a clandestine affair. "The man/woman I live with" is cumbersome and smacks of a desire to make a point. Only lawyers and social workers feel comfortable with "cohabitee". "My man" sounds too earthy, and "my lady" too coy and courtly. Most couples plump for "boyfriend" and "girlfriend", though as hairlines recede, waistlines thicken and children appear on the scene, such labels seem less and less appropriate.

> Couples are no longer assuming marriage to be the ultimate objective of their relationship. They question the institution and ask what advantages it gives over living together. Why marry?

What of marriage as a symbol of commitment? Couples living together tend to answer that staying together with no legal bond requires a greater commitment. "There is more work involved in living together," one cohabitee explained to us. "We do not take each other for granted, as we might do if we were married."

Financially, it can pay to stay single. The Inland Revenue treats a cohabiting couple as two single people for all tax purposes, and this sometimes works to their advantage. For example, each of them can get tax relief on the interest on a mortgage of up to £25,000 whereas a married couple's tax relief is limited to a total of £25,000. Cohabitees, but not married couples, can use deeds of covenant as a tax-saving device if one of the partners has no earnings. Tax allowances for children have been abolished, but an unmarried parent, even if living with the other parent, can claim an extra single parent's tax allowance; with two children, both parents can claim it. A man paying maintenance for an illegitimate child under a court order gets tax relief on it. A married father has to support his children out of his taxed income.

There are other legal differences between living together and marriage. For example, cohabitees, unlike their married counterparts, have no right to be supported either during the relationship or when it breaks up. If one of the partners dies without making a will, the other does not automatically inherit anything. A cohabitee cannot get a widow's pension, or, in most cases, benefit from her partner's occupational pension scheme.

But the gap between the legal position of unmarried and married couples has been narrowing. Several Acts of Parliament, especially in the social security field, specifically treat people living together "as man and wife" in the same way as a married couple. Dependent cohabitees have been given the right to make a claim on the dead partner's estate. Tenancies in both the public and private sector can now pass to the cohabitee on the death of the tenant. The law protecting women from violence in the home applies to unmarried as well as married women.

The courts have begun to follow the trend. For instance, on the break-up of a relationship, a woman can claim a share in the family home, even if it is in the man's name only, provided she has made some contribution to it, by paying part of the mortgage, for example, or helping to renovate it. But is it desirable that cohabitees should be given more and more of the legal rights that go with marriage? It is arguable that people who choose to live together without assuming the duties and responsibilities of marriage should not in effect have the status of marriage thrust on them.

In the end, however, probably the biggest single factor persuading living-together couples to marry is the prospect of children. Most of the couples we interviewed who were happily living together, and articulately defending their decision to do so, admitted that they would probably wed if they had children. Though the stigma of illegitimacy is no longer as strong as it was (last year 11 per cent of births were illegitimate) it is still a common view that children born out of wedlock are at a disadvantage.

In practice, discrimination against illegitimate children is far less than is generally assumed. Most of the legal distinctions between legitimate and illegitimate children have been abolished. Nor is there any strong evidence suggesting that an illegitimate child is treated any differently at school or in his community. Indeed, there is no particular reason others would know of his or her status. With so many children brought up by a single parent, or by a divorced and remarried parent, there would be little these days to make the illegitimate child feel, or be treated as, an outcast.

The real sufferer is the "illegitimate father". By law, the mother has all the parental rights over her illegitimate child. Legally, she can choose its surname, and make all the decisions about its life, without reference to the father.

There are no signs of any slowing of the trend towards living together. As having children is seen less and less as a reason for marrying, and as social and family opposition to cohabitation continues to crumble, the likelihood is that more and more people will see living together as an attractive option — either as a temporary bridge to possible eventual marriage, or as a permanent state.

Living Together, by Clare Dyer and Marcel Berlins, is published today by Hamlyn Paperbacks (£1.50).

In his second article on Mrs Gandhi, Trevor Fishlock looks at the tasks now facing the Indian Prime Minister

Mrs Gandhi with her people: "She is perhaps at her best and most comfortable in front of a large crowd in the country"

The juggler with the gift of patience

Mrs Gandhi has to be like one of those jugglers who keeps a dozen plates spinning on her stage.

Her task is immense. the pressures are huge, conflicts numerous and contradictions painful. There are 700 million people, increasing at the rate of a million a month, speaking 15 official languages and hundreds of minor ones.

There are communal tensions, caste conflicts and widely differing expectations. Part of India is technologically advanced, sophisticated, industrialized and looks the workd in the eye. The bulk of it is poor and living in mediaeval conditions.

Policing is inadequate and rough, the judicial system ramshackle. The bureaucracy silted and politicians are ill-regarded, often with good reason. Inevitably, in a country of such sharply differing perceptions, tongues, faiths, traditions and community and regional pulls, the political tensions are great.

Mrs Gandhi has learnt to move around her spinning plates with considerable skill. She will be stubborn when her instincts tell her to be, but, on the whole, 13 years in the Prime Minister's chair have taught her the importance of avoiding confrontation.

Mrs Ghandi knows that in India, of all places, there are no easy answers. She also knows that confrontation could provide the issue that would persuade the fragmented opposition to unite against her. That is why, although there has been talk of a change to executive presidential rule, she is unlikely to make the opposition a gift of the issue.

In India she is most often criticized for failing to provide a sense of direction. She does not explain policies or elaborate on arguments. It is one of her weaknesses.

She and her supporters believe India deserves more credit for its evident improvements, its agricultural revolution, space and nuclear programmes, manufacturing and industrial growth.

Mrs Gandhi can point to improvements on the railways and in power and coal production, She needs all the help she can get as India moves into a tougher economic period, with a large International Monetary Fund loan committing the country to stable policies and cuts in the national debt.

Her critics, however, foresee trouble if she does not come to terms wth her suspicious nature and bring more talent into her Cabinet and inner circle.

She also needs to galvanize management and planning. Mrs Gandhi has been characterized as a tyrant, but one of her failings is that she has not acted ruthlessly to remove incompetants in the bureaucracy, the states and industry.

It is perhaps because she has become resigned to the spread of corruption that she has done nothing about it. She would have struck a blow for some vestige of propriety in public life by dismissing Mr Abdur Antulay, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra state, whose fund-raising "trusts" caused a scandal. It was a missed opportunity. She seemed to acknowledge that there were some problems in India beyond her ability.

If she is tiring, however, she shows no sign of it. She works long hours, needs little sleep and is an indefatigable traveller in her own land. She is not only the best-known, but also the most-travelled Indian.

She knows the political value of meeting the people, of getting out of the Delhi hothouse, but she also has a genuine interest in the villagers who make up the majority of India's millions.

No orator, she speaks softly in stilted sentences, expressing a few simple ideas, urging greater productive effort and vigilance against unspecified enemies. She is perhaps at her best and most comfortable in front of a large crowd in the country.

"In many parts of the country I am called 'Mother' and I regard India as my family," she said recently.

Mrs Gandhi is right. Millions of Indians do regard her as a maternal, almost empress figure. She feels that she can appeal directly to the people as no other person can.

It is this remarkable relationship, rather than performance, that is the core of her continuing popularity and her power.

Look out, Mekon, Dan Dare is back in business

Dan Dare's strip cartoon struggle with the Mekon, suspended more than a decade ago with the demise of the *Eagle*, is about to be resumed thanks to a far-sighted decision by IPC Magazines, which has spotted a hole in the comic market and decided to exercise its powers of resurrection.

The much-mourned *Eagle*, as superior to *Wizard* and *Lion* as Roy of the Rovers is to Kevin Keegan, will be relaunched at the end of March at a cost of not less than £250,000 and with a print order of 340,000.

Patrick Barnes, managing director of IPC's youth and practical division, remained as tight-lipped about the venture as one might expect of an *Eagle* hero, but he did say: "We are talking about a publication of 1982, about boys' adventure, which reflects what boys want now and not what they wanted in the 1950s."



In its high-flying days

This means, I understand, the advent of limited advertising to cater for the tastes of boys aged eight to 14 (advertising space for the first four issues has already been sold), and photo-stories. The editor will be David Hunt, thirtyish, an up-and-coming IPC executive who has previously demonstrated his ability with *Battle*, *Top Soccer*, *and Speed*. Cover price will be 20p.

Eagle, one of the few officially sanctioned comics at good schools in the Fifties, was the product of Hulton Press, which was then acquired by Odhams which, in turn, became part of IPC Magazines. It was special because it was original. Post-war schoolboys treasured it as a comic of their own, not a *Boy's Own Paper* nor a *Children's Newspaper* handed down by parents wishing to relive their own childhoods. Though Marcus Morris, the editor, was a parson, it rarely preached, and, thanks to intelligent scripts by writers such as Arthur C. Clarke and the genius of illustrator Frank Hampson, its heroes were exciting, stylish and even amusing.

THE TIMES DIARY



A new challenge for Steve Ovett. Sebastian Coe has nipped ahead in the financial stakes and made his first television commercial, for Instant Horlicks. Coe, plus a production crew of 22 (yes, 22) crowded into the Blandford West One studios on Tuesday to record two short spots that you should be able to see in the next few weeks.

Coe, who, by all accounts grew progressively more professional as the day wore on, can be seen attempting to mix the instant drink in record time, with an invitation to young viewers to do it even faster: 9.8 seconds is apparently the fastest time for mixing Horlicks — by a Russian athlete. A clever if insidious campaign, but I gather the advertising agency has no plans to bring Ovett in on it. A trick missed there, I suspect.

Social successes

The report on page 22 by my colleague David Walker, showing that the Government has a "plot" to close the Social Science Research Council, will make grim reading for all those who, like me and seemingly against the trend, see the social sciences as an important and necessary area of study. All the more reason, therefore, to tell you of early reaction to my competition to find the three most convincing and practical results achieved by the British social sciences.

Plenty of readers submitted what they clearly consider witty send-ups of these achievements but I shall disregard them. Instead, here is the outline of a letter from Gordon Bowker, of the Sociology Department of Goldsmith's College, London:

"(1) Extensive though largely concealed racial discrimination in housing and employment (PEP report, 1967 — a major influence on the Race Relations Act, 1968); (2) That the middle classes benefit from most educational reforms intended to assist the working class (as shown by researchers Jean Floud, A. H. Halsey, Brian Jackson, Denis Marsden, J. W. B. Douglas and Basil Bernstein and which accelerated comprehensivization — sorry about the word — and the expansion of higher education in both the Sixties and the Seventies); (3) The police are just as likely to amplify as to reduce crime (Leslie Wilkins, 1965, and Michael Young, 1971, a view which strongly informed the Scarman Report)."

That third choice will be somewhat controversial, I suspect, but Bowker's list is an intriguing one.

As David Walker's report suggests, the results of Lord Rothschild's investigation may be a foregone conclusion — ie, to justify the research council's closure — but in case they are not, remember the bottle of Champagne is still on offer. Come to think of it, the bottle probably does not matter. Send me your list of the three social science results which you think have had an important practical impact. It may just help change Sir Keith Joseph's mind.



Wine signs

"When there is plenty of wine," said Ovid, "sorrow and worry take wing." If that maxim is anything to go by, the French and the Italians are in for rather more sorrow and worry than the Spanish. According to *Decanter* magazine's review of the 1981 vintage, the year was a season for quality rather than quantity.

Bordeaux: A good, if not excellent, vintage. Prices are expected to be equal or slightly higher than those of 1980. You should also look out for a new Bordeaux white wine appellation on labels: *Haut-Benauge*. It will be used with the appellation "Bordeaux" or "Entre-deux-Mers", with three grape varieties: Semillion, Sauvignon and Muscadelle.

Decanter's reports also indicate a very small vintage in Anjou and Saumur — as much as 30 per cent down, though in Alsace the firm of Hugel have made a 1981 Gewurztraminer Selection de Grains Nobles, only the ninth time they have done so since 1865. The natural sugar content of the grapes was 147 degrees Oechsle, the highest ever recorded.

Burgundy: A small vintage as a result of frosts in spring and some hailstorms, followed by a wet September. Whites, in general, appear better than reds but even so prices at the 121st charity sale at the Hospices de Beaune were 34 per cent up on those for 1980 (which, in turn, were heavily down on the previous year).

Champagne: According to the champagne industry's governing body, the Comité Interprofessionel du Vin de Champagne, spring frosts helped reduce the yield to less than half that of a normal year. On the bright side the quality of the grapes is such that a vintage may be declared by some houses. Prices seem bound to rise.

Rioja: "Good, maybe great", according to some people. In fact the 1981 vintage is being compared to the marvellous 1970 harvest. A hot summer followed a cold winter so the grapes were kept free of rot and a fortnight's rain in August was perfectly timed. A *reserva* year is already being predicted.

Jerez: A dry summer meant a small vintage because picking had to start early. The surplus from earlier, better years, however, should keep prices fairly steady.

Germany: Continued rain threatened many vineyards but in the end Riesling areas produced 30 per cent potential Kabinett wines and 20 per cent Spätlese. Rheingau was disappointing and Palatinate wines managed only 10 per cent as Spätlese.

Italy: Much like France — a small year but the quality has been not bad. In Chianti Classico, 1981 could well be a *reserve* year. The small harvest is a blessing in disguise for the Italians after two heavy years which have aggravated the French when the Italians have sent huge wine tankers to the south of France.

England: Our September was apparently one of the wettest Septembers for 60 years and has made life tough for English wine growers. In some cases yield is only 25 per cent of what is needed to break even. As one grower put it: "We're getting to be like civil servants; we work all year to produce nothing."

One sign of progress in Britain, however, is the recent discovery that vines planted on the Geneva Double Curtain system (high and widely spaced) do better than the more traditional "Double Guyot" system. Bet Ovid did not know that.

Peter Watson

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

DARWIN CLEARED: OFFICIAL

Judge William Overton's sensible judgment that the Arkansas creationist law is unconstitutional will not unfortunately end the long-running battle in the United States about the teaching of evolution in the public schools. Even if the State of Arkansas does not appeal, laws similar to that struck down in Arkansas have been adopted in Louisiana and Mississippi and are being challenged by the American Civil Liberties Union. Sooner or later — more probably later — the United States Supreme Court will have to decide whether what is called creation-science should have equal time with evolution in the school curriculum. In the meantime, there is no way of telling how many teachers and textbook publishers will think it prudent to bend to the wind now blowing through the American bible belt.

Creation-science, which has been on trial in Arkansas, is not so much a science as a legal construct devised in the hope of getting round the interdiction by the United States constitution of the teaching of religion in public schools. As Judge Overton has found, it is only a thin disguise for a literal interpretation of what *Genesis* has to say about the origin of life. The world, so the most literal argument goes, began some 6,000 years ago. The Ark was indeed a vehicle for saving from the Flood the species which now exist. Some creationists hold that extinct species, dinosaurs for example, are extinct simply because Noah could not accommodate them. Creation-science, flatly contradicted by what geologists and palaeontologists have learned about the world, has been able to make headway only by exploiting the rhetorical weakness of all orthodox science: if even the best theories are in the last resort "only hypotheses", should not other hypotheses be given equal consideration.

In the circumstances, it is natural that religious people as well as scientists should have disputed at the trial the wisdom of the Arkansas legislation. Most churchmen have made a more liberal accommodation with science than the fundamentalists allow. They do not see evolutionary theory as precluding a theistic understanding of the world, or as contradictory of Christianity. Thus in a sense the issue tried at Arkansas is narrower than that raised in 1925 by the trial of John Scopes in Tennessee, who was fined $100 for teaching evolution but whose conviction was quashed by the state's supreme court. In one important respect, however, there is a common theme. The Arkansas law would have required teachers in the schools to teach the opposite of what they consider to be the truth, just as the state of Tennessee required Mr Scopes to bite off his tongue. It is plainly an offence against the First Amendment (on free speech) that teachers should be constrained in such a way. Arkansas (for the time being) is well rid of its foolish legislation.

None of this implies that the argument among scientists and others about the validity of Darwin's theory of evolution will or even should be stilled. Correspondence in *The Times* in the past few weeks has revealed a lively and interesting range of opinion on the modern interpretation of evolution. The creationists of Arkansas did their best last month to argue that open differences among biologists about the status of Darwinism strengthened the case for teaching creation-science. They were effectively contradicted by the appearance as a witness for the case against the law of Dr Stephen Jay Gould of Harvard University, who first drew attention to the possibility that the course of evolution has not been steady but, rather, episodic. In due course, Gould's view may be shown to be correct, but, as he told the judge, Darwinism will not as a result be undermined.

The essence of Darwinism in its present form (sometimes called neo-Darwinism) is simple. First, evolution has occurred (which out-and-out creationists deny, but which is not otherwise disputed). Second, the mechanism of evolution is the process of natural selection — the preferential survival of those individuals in a species which are best adapted to the environment in which they find themselves. Lamarck's view, at the end of the eighteenth century, that the mechanism consists of the inheritance of acquired characteristics has been widely tested, and found wanting. The possibility remains that there may be exceptions to this rule, but Darwinism would not as a result be substantially damaged.

The third component of neo-Darwinism is the notion that the diversity among the members of a species stems from genetic changes and rearrangements which occur naturally, and which are to some extent random. Although some parts of this process are well understood, most biologists would confess that not enough is known about the working of genes in complicated organisms for them to hope to reconstruct the course of evolution. This is the uncertainty on which Sir Fred Hoyle and others have seized, arguing that even the 4,500 thousand million years since the world began are not enough to allow of the evolution of organisms such as people. Sir Fred Hoyle is a man whose views command respect. The weakness in his case is the assertion that the process of genetic change is entirely random. For the time being, for all the uncertainties that attend it, Darwinism is a more comfortable theory. There is every likelihood that it will remain so.

HOW BEST TO SAVE DETENTE

In the transatlantic argument over reactions to the Polish crisis different points of view are in danger of being boxed into false categories, especially by West Germans, who have become very defensive about their policy of relative inaction. An example of West German thinking was contained in a major front page article in the Hamburg weekly *Die Zeit* by its editor, Dr Theo Sommer, on January 1. He argues strongly for the importance of preserving east-west détente in Europe, and on that he is absolutely right. He points out that détente is a form of struggle in which the West has the stronger weapons. It is not the West that has been infected by communism but the east that has been infected by freedom. A return to confrontation would favour the more brutal side, break valuable human contacts, and promote the arms race. Hence the West would be foolish to give up détente. All this is correct and well worth saying, especially to Washington, where many erroneous ideas about détente still circulate

Dr Sommer is also right when he says about Poland that "a Polish solution still has a chance; efforts to find a new consensus have not yet collapsed; the Catholic Church, which knows its own land better than anyone else, has not yet given up hope of a fair outcome. Hence there is no justification for the West to leave the Polish people in the lurch, and not the slightest occasion to consign détente to oblivion".

Where Dr Sommer goes wrong is in concluding from this that Mr Reagan's reaction is wrong and West Germany's right. It can be assumed that there is considerable uncertainty and disagreement within the Polish leadership. The military rulers have neither wholly crushed resistance nor negotiated an agreement with Solidarity. Hence they have a choice between trying to break resistance altogether or going for compromise. Some of them must be for one course, some for the other.

It is surely in the interests of European détente as well as the Polish people that the moderates should prevail. Therefore the West should do what it can to support them. It can do this by establishing the principle of conditionality. That is, it can say that it will have minimal relations with a repressive regime but fuller, better and economically more helpful relations with a moderate regime. It has a perfect right to do this not only in the furtherance of its own interests but also as a collective signatory of the Helsinki Final Act and a substantial creditor of Poland.

In order to make the message convincing it must take some concrete action now, while repression continues, with the obvious proviso that different action will be taken if repression ceases. The aim ought to be not to punish or seriously damage but to drive home an urgent message. Of course it can be disputed whether the message should be sent to Moscow or to Warsaw but there is no harm in sending it to both since both are involved even if, as remains possible, General Jaruzelski is a patriot trying to save his country from a worse fate.

Obviously there are people in Mr Reagan's administration whose motives are different. They would like nothing better than a return to confrontation in Europe and elsewhere. They are deluded and should be strongly opposed by Europeans. But this does not mean that the actual measures so for taken by Mr Reagan are necessarily wrong. They do not inflict much damage on anyone except some American businessmen. They do not create a breach in east-west political relations. They do not, for instance, involve breaking the Geneva arms talks or withdrawing from the review of the Helsinki agreeement in Madrid. Indeed, there is a proposal to raise this meeting to ministerial level, which could scarcely be more in accord with the principles of détente.

It is therefore wrong to regard anything which annoys the Russians, or anything that emanates from Mr Reagan's Washington, as necessarily damaging to détente. The West should be pressing for serious, constructive relations with the Soviet Union and eastern Europe as defined by the Helsinki Final Act, which does not, as so many believe, sanctify the status quo, spheres of influence or even existing frontiers, but opens a path towards to consructive peaceful change which is in the long-term interests of east and west.

This path cannot be followed if change in eastern Europe is crushed or mishandled. West Germany's relative inaction towards events in Poland may be intended as a demonstration of faith in the ability of the Poles to find the best solution, but it could easily be mistaken for a signal that business will continue whatever conditions prevail in Poland. This helps neither the Poles nor detente.

LOCK UP YOUR DAUGHTERS

It is indeed unsafe for solitary women to hitch-hike after the pubs are closed. The more's the pity, but so it is. Any girl who does it, unless in dire emergency, is foolish, and every girl should be strongly cautioned against it. But her folly, if that is the extent of it, cannot be held to excuse or mitigate the crime of raping her. Or rather it can be (for that was the sense of Judge Bertrand Richards's comments when passing sentence on Tuesday), but it should not be.

The concept of "contributory negligence" misfits this case. If a woman is found to have led on the man who raped her by provoking his lust, or to have consented to sexual familiarity short of intercourse, her conduct may be considered in mitigation of sentence. There is no such suggestion here.

But the state of society is not yet so debauched that a woman who begs a lift from a motorist on a main road at night is presumed to be making sexual advances. The presumption is that she needs help, not sex.

The judge of course did not mean to imply the contrary. His point was that the girl was at fault for exposing herself to a risk of sexual assault. Whether she was at fault or not depends on the details of her predicament on being stranded without transport and on the alternatives open to her. But her degree of fault in seeking help that way is irrelevant to the culpability of her attacker, unless what she did *is* held to be tantamount to leading him on. This was not a case of civil damages for negligence. It was a case of violent crime.

There is the deterrent effect of the sentence (a fine of £2,000) to be considered. It may well deter some women who might otherwise repeat the "contributory negligence" identified by the judge. It may equally encourage some male motorists, if they happen to fancy the woman at the side of the road who needs their help, to believe that they will not go to jail if they rape her after hours. The deterrent works exactly the wrong way round. The circumstances of the violation are such that women deserve not less but more protection from the courts against it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Division of seats for the SDP-Liberal Alliance

From the Chairman of the Liberal Party

Sir, No one can be very surprised that negotiations between the Liberal Party and the SDP have encountered serious difficulties. The endeavour to apportion over 600 constituencies between two distinctive and proudly independent parties is itself unprecedented. It would be easier if each party had to concede to the other, but circumstances cast our new allies in the roll of "takers" whereas we, as the party in possession, seem to be doing all the giving. So to describe the relationship between the two parties is not, of course, to deny the great opportunities which an effective Alliance offers both.

From an early stage we realised that a working Alliance requires the two parties to remain in balance involving a rough parity in the total number of seats fought. This principle is not in question.

The problem arises with those seats — about 70 in number — where the Liberal Party is best organised, stronger on the ground and seems naturally best placed to reap the harvest of the work of years at the next general election.

Inevitably, there is the strongest objection at all levels of the party to the suggestion that many of these seats should be ceded to the SDP. These constituencies, many strengthened by intense work at local level, are the heart and basis of the Liberal Party. Even if it were possible for our national leadership to convey a substantial proportion to the SDP the outcome would be divided and demoralise the party throughout the country. Unfortunately, it is the view of our allies not only that these preferred Liberal seats would also suit them but that these places are much more attractive than any others available.

The resolution of the recent row depends upon our satisfying the SDP that they can expect to do at least as well as the Liberal Party at the next election without taking a substantial number of these preferred Liberal seats. If they cannot be so satisfied the outlook is gloomy indeed.

I believe that the changed political balance in Britain makes many other seats at least as winnable as those where the Liberal Party is already best organised. The very widespread support for the SDP and their greater national financial resources make them ideally placed to take advantage of these new opportunities.

For example, hitherto marginal seats and seats where Labour support is collapsing become highly attractive for an Alliance candidate. In short, I am convinced that a narrow analysis which identified our best organised seats as those most winnable for the Alliance is a source of dangerous and unnecessary antagonism between the two parties.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER PINCHAM,
Liberal Party Organisation,
1 Whitehall Place, SW1.
January 6.

From Mr John Aitken and others

Sir, It would be easy to write a piece on "Why the Greenock SDP won't have ..." like that by Roger Berthoud (January 4). As the Inverclyde SDP representatives in the Renfrewshire bargaining unit, however, we have no desire to write in such a tendentious and partisan way.

We believe firmly in the importance of the Alliance. We also believe, and certainly very much hope, that an equitable allocation of parliamentary seats is possible locally and nationally. In this regard we have unambiguously made clear our willingness to accept the findings of the nationally agreed arbitration procedures. Our Liberal counterparts have steadfastly refused to do the same.

In preparing for our negotiations we applied a range of objective criteria to the four present constituencies covered by our bargaining unit. This gave us a consistent rank ordering.

In keeping with the Scottish national agreement we then indicated, making it clear that this was our opening position, that we should like to contest two of the four seats: one from the two more winnable and one from the two less winnable seats. Our choice also took account of urban-rural balance and of geographical spread.

Of course, Greenock and Port Glasgow was, and is, one of our first choices. This, however, is neither surprising nor intransigent. Sitting members are subject to a special clause in the national agreement between the two parties. Moreover, as you noted editorially, nothing could be clearer that the relevant provision, which was presumably included in the agreement specifically to prevent the emergence of the situation that now prevails.

The arguments advanced by the Inverclyde Liberals through Roger Berthoud are not convincing. Many Social Democrats have diligently refused to vote Liberal in the past but now accept that the emergence of the Alliance requires changes in electoral behaviour. Why should the Inverclyde Liberals not accept the need for a similar change in attitude, particularly since their candidate in 1979 — a thoroughly genuine local personality who has just been made an MBE — trailed Dr Mabon by some 12,000 votes?

Contrary to Liberal fantasy, Dr Mabon's working-class supporters of 26 years' standing are unlikely to switch allegiance to the Liberals they have long disdained. Dick Mabon has always had a sympathetic understanding of the problems of, and is deeply attached to, his constituency. A plural candidacy would mainly benefit the Labour Party and would thus bring no joy to an area where youth unemployment is around 70 per cent.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN AITKEN,
JAMES PICKETT,
ALAN C. ROACH,
as from: 40 Nimmo Street,
Greenock,
Renfrewshire.
January 4.

From Mr Larry McLean

Sir, Greenock is a special case, and there may be a few others, where agreement between the Liberals and the SDP is impossible.

The solution is quite simple. Let the local people decide. At a joint meeting of members of both parties, at which both candidates state their case, let a vote be taken.

In this way the *personal* merits of each candidate will be paramount. It will be an acid test for the Alliance, because there may be cross-voting, guided not by which party one belongs to, but by consideration of which candidate will pursue the Alliance's objectives most vigorously.

It will let the national negotiating teams "off the hook" and stimulate real democracy at local level.

Is not decentralization of decision making one of the principal aims of the Alliance?

Yours sincerely,
LARRY McLEAN,
84 Codsall Road,
Tettenhall,
Wolverhampton,
West Midlands,
January 4.

Modulations in musical thought

From Mr R. A. Howard

Sir, The pure stream of music contaminated by the intrusion of the Beethovenian ego. The idea is no less fanciful and no more convincing when propounded by Anthony Burgess (article, December 29) than when it was formulated by Sir Karl Popper in his autobiography, *Unended Quest*. For both of them Ludwig van is the villain of the piece.

There is no doubt that Beethoven imposed his giant moods on his music to an extent which no composer had done before. At the same time he emancipated the composer from his position as court lackey and raised him to that of an independent artist. Having done so, in his last years and in particular in the last three piano sonatas and the last five string quartets, he wrote music generally acknowledged to be of a purity and selflessness unparalleled before or since.

If Mr Burgess really "cannot listen to", say, the slow movements of the B flat and F major string quartets "as pure music" and "without the aid of non-musical references" (which non-musical references, pray?) and can hear in them only Beethoven saying "I am here", then I am sure I am not alone in feeling rather sorry for him and in wondering what his credentials are for writing about music at all. In these late works Beethoven achieved an abnegation of the self and a nirvana-like quality of timelessness and unworldliness compared with which Mozart's last three symphonies sound like veritable orgies of neurotic self-indulgence.

Nor are Mozart's works as a whole to be seen as "symbols of social stability". He was regarded in some quarters as a dangerous revolutionary in his time: his freemasonry and preference for secular over sacred music annoyed the Church; his scatological talk affronted society; and his sympathy for the comedies of Beaumarchais scandalized the Establishment.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN A. HOWARD.
8 Upfield,
East Croydon,
Surrey.
January 4.

Disrespect in court

From Mr Jarlath Finney

Sir, Mr Bonner's letter (January 2) is typical of the soft and ineffectual approach to discipline which has already ruined much of our educational system, from primary schools to universities, as well as a great many other aspects of life; presumably the process is now to be extended to the courts.

It is no surprise to see that he writes from a department of theology: the cloth these days seems to have developed an extraordinary aversion to rules of any sort. I am sure that he and his kind would have been equally distressed to witness Christ driving the buyers and sellers and moneychangers from the Temple and overturning their tables. After all, it was only "ecclesiastical plant" and they were doing no real harm; what a rough way to enforce the rules. And *The Times of Jerusalem* would have received a letter deploring this "squalid little episode" and finding it "distasteful".

The courts of this country could not function unless everyone, from prisoner to judge, obeyed the rules. Rules are obeyed only if it is known that they will be enforced. The man concerned will have been given every chance to comply, particularly as Mr St John Harmsworth is one of the kindest and most considerate of magistrates, but finally the authority of the court had to be enforced, and in a way which both illustrated and reinforced its necessary discipline.

One can ignore Mr Bonner's little sneer about "wounded self-esteem", which clearly arises from pure ignorance. One cannot ignore his last extraordinary sentence. What happened *is* what is meant by law and order, and the less we have of it *not* the better, but the worse, for all of us, including Mr Bonner.

Yours faithfully,
JARLATH FINNEY,
1 Essex Court,
Temple, EC4.
January 2.

Faithful memory

From Mr W. D. Lamont

Sir, I fully support Sir John Biggs-Davison's plea (December 21) for some appropriate tribute to the United Empire Loyalists. Among my own close relatives were Comptons, Humes and Uptons who served in the forces and crossed to Canada at the close of the war. They had been well established colonists of substance, but were determined to remain British.

Their descendants in the maritime provinces, and particularly in Prince Edward Island, honour their valour and fidelity; and it would surely be contemptible to join in celebrating a rebellion decisively aided by a long-standing enemy, while ignoring those who had renounced homes and possessions as the price of remaining under the British Crown.

Yours faithfully,
W. D. LAMONT,
37 Kirklee Road,
Glasgow.
December 21.

Lifeboat fund donations

From Professor J. H. Whitfield

Sir, A lot of synthetic indignation is being vented by people who may not have contributed to the lifeboat appeal, but who speak of the "intentions" of those who did. Speaking as one who did subscribe, I can say that it was *my* intention to honour courage and relieve distress, but that I did not envisage the result of nationwide coverage, with the consequent multiplication of my simple act. You now talk, without comment, of a distribution of, say, £250,000 to each of the eight families. At present rates this would give them an investment income of £30-40,000 a year, without touching the capital. I doubt whether any subscriber intended this. It is all too easy to pass from a climate of grief to one of greed, and there is something ominous in the new lifeboatmen adopting strike action, as if they were merely train-drivers. I think that if the easy solution is adopted, of handing out massive sums as to the disaster was just another multiple Pools win, it would have a depressing effect on any future appeal fund. Finally, and speaking of my own intentions as a contributor, I should be happy if, after generous provision for the need of the eight families, help could be given also to the families of seamen who died at the same time, and after that consolidation to the lifeboat service itself.

Yours etc,
J. H. WHITFIELD,
2 Woodbourne Road,
Edgbaston,
Birmingham 15.
January 2.

From Mr D. M. Wills

Sir, It is sadly probable that before too long the lives of further lifeboatmen will be lost in the course of rescue work.

If it is a single life, or even perhaps one or two, it is equally probable that what you, Sir, recently described as a chord will not again be struck, and there will be no massive public dona tion of funds in support of further bereaved relatives.

Is it not reasonable, now that the Penlee appeal has raised such an unexpectedly high total, that, once full provision has been made for the families of the Penlee lifeboatmen, any surplus should be made available through the RNLI for the support of dependants of other lost lifeboatmen, whose cause is no less deserving, but of which the public may be less aware?

Yours faithfuly,
D. M. WILLS,
29 Valley Road,
Henley on Thames,
Oxfordshire.
January 5.

The young idea

From Emeritus Professor Alec Rodger

Sir, Peter Hennessy's note (December 28) on Sir Kenneth Clucas's retirement prompts me to offer an illustration of Clucas's progressive and bold ways even as a young civil servant. Nearly 30 years ago he was a principal in the Ministry of Labour, working to Paul Goldberg, a like-minded spirit responsible, as an assistant secretary, for the ministry's industrial rehabilitation units.

A need had arisen for the further development of a workshop report-form produced by my Birkbeck colleague, Peter Cavanagh, and the matter had been referred to us for "action research". In the event, and at their own request, Goldberg and Clucas came to Birkbeck every Thursday evening for a whole term, for a two-hour discussion, to thrash out a revised form with Cavanagh, myself and six postgraduates.

To our occupational psychology team, the experience of working through a practical problem with two employment policy-makers and administrators, who readily adopted our standard criteria (that all our work should aim to be "administratively convenient, technically sound and politically defensible"), yielded lessons never to be forgotten. Particularly, it was stimulating and memorable, because Clucas and Goldberg made no bones about airing their own disagreements in front of our bunch of budding professional psychologists.

Perhaps, when he has his January 13 Royal Institute of Public Administration lecture off his chest, Sir Kenneth could prepare another, on how the Civil Service could make better use of young postgraduates still eager to learn, without dragging in the research councils and other bureaucratic machinery.

Yours faithfully,
ALEC RODGER,
3 Prior Bolton Street, N1.

Burgess and Maclean

From Mr Dennis Duncanson

Sir, You write (January 2) that, notwithstanding expectations under the 30-year rule, Foreign Office Security Department file Q23 remains "firmly under lock and key". I hope you are right. It is not that I welcome non-publication at this time, but I fear for the file's preservation.

Take, for example, the movements of subversive agents in the Far East in the 1920s and thirties. Colonial Office registers at the Public Record Office list numerous files with reports from those days; at least half are today annotated "destroyed under statute" altogether, and others bear that stamp against key papers in them.

There is a residue not so marked, and a handful "closed for 50 years" or "for 100 years". Alas, even of these, I learn after waiting patiently for the 50-year ones, file upon file is in reality missing without explanation from the boxes transferred to the PRO. Come 2002 or 2052, will that turnout to be the fate of Q23 too?

Yours faithfully,
DENNIS DUNCANSON,
26 Leinster Mews, W2.

Fugitives from justice

From Mr James O'Toole

Sir, The problem of fugitive suspects is more complex than you allow in your leader (December 29). The reason the Criminal Law Jurisdiction Act of 1976 has not worked is simple: insufficient evidence has been forthcoming from the Northern authorities. If there were sufficient evidence offenders fleeing from the North could be convicted and imprisoned in the Republic, as happened last week with the two escapees from Belfast.

What those demanding extradition really want is to lay hands on suspects in order to extract confessions by which they can obtain convictions. In my judgment, even if legal difficulties could be overcome, an even greater political problem would remain. Public opinion in the Republic would not tolerate the conviction in Belfast, solely by confessions, of suspects handed over to the R.U.C. The R.U.C.'s record in the matter of the extraction of such confessions is unsavoury, to say the least.

Save for a passing reference to "allegations" you do not mention this problem. I assure you it is a very real one.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES O'TOOLE,
Trinity College,
Dublin.
December 29.

From Mr J. N. Spencer

Sir, Your leading article of December 29 refers to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. It may be helpful to point out that the United Kingdom gave effect to the Convention, for convention countries, by the Suppression of Terrorism Act, 1978.

Extradition laws normally exclude political offences but under the Convention and the Act specified "terrorist" offences are regarded as non-political, whether or not they are. It seems doubtful that such a Convention, in view of the principles of conventions, could be held to be a breach of international law. It is surprising that in the current Irish circumstances the Republic of Ireland has not signed and given effect to it.

Yours faithfully,
J. N. SPENCER,
Justices' Clerk's Office,
Wadham House,
50 High West Street,
Dorchester,
Dorset.
December 31.

Rule of whose law ?

From Mr Robin Spon-Smith

Sir, As I am neither a "real live" nor "sometime" Fellow of Trinity it may be rash of me to join in an argument between two such eminent men. Nevertheless Mr Powell (January 5) must not be allowed to get away with making such a manifestly false point.

Both the European Communities Act 1972 and the United Kingdom's accession to the European Convention on Human Rights could be repealed by Parliament. QED.

Yours truly,
ROBIN SPON-SMITH,
5 King's Bench Walk,
Temple, EC4.
January 5

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK
January 6: Today being the Feast of Epiphany, Holy Communion was celebrated in the Chapel Royal, St James's Palace, when the customary offerings of Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh were made on behalf of The Queen by Major Nigel Chamberlayne-Macdonald and Admiral Sir David Williams (Gentlemen Ushers to Her Majesty).

The Bishop of London (Dean of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal), assisted by the Reverend Canon Anthony Caesar (Sub-Dean of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal and Domestic Chaplain to The Queen) and the Reverend John Williams (Priest in Ordinary), officiated.

The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the Chapel.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr W. A. Bailey and Mrs N. Riley
The engagement is announced between William Abe, third son of Sir Derrick Bailey, Bt, of Lappingford, Worminghall, Buckinghamshire, and of Nancy, Lady Bailey, of Moor Court, Lyonshall, Kington, Herefordshire, and Nikki, daughter of the late Vernon Langerman and of Mrs Grace Langerman, of Capetown. The marriage will take place in Capetown at the end of January.

Mr S. G. F. Berry and Miss C. D. A. Glover
The engagement is announced between Simon, only son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Berry, of 22 Cheyne Row, SW3, and Carolyn, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir James and Lady Glover, of West End Farm House, Medstead, Hampshire.

Mr S. Bates and Miss S. White
The engagement is announced between Steven, elder son of Mr and Mrs B. R. E. Bates, of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, and Sarah, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. T. White, of Bowdon, Cheshire.

Mr K. Nasmyth and Miss A. Dowson
The engagement is announced between Kim, elder son of Mr Jan Nasmyth and of Mrs William Henry Hughes, Old Wardour, Tisbury, Wiltshire, and Anna, elder daughter of Sir Philip and Lady Dowson, of Gledeston, Norfolk.

Mr R. M. Caldecott and Miss R. S. Howell
The engagement is announced between Rupert, son of Mr and Mrs Andrew Caldecott, of Elmdown Farm, Ramsbury, Wiltshire, and Rosalind, daughter of Mr and Mrs Paul Howell, of Burfield Hall, Wymondham, Norfolk.

Mr A. M. Clark and Miss T. C. Hibbert-Hingston
The engagement is announced between Anthony, younger son of the Rev Vivian and Mrs Clark, of The Glebe House, Cound, near Shrewsbury, and Tessa, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Andrew Hibbert-Hingston, of Kilsall Hall, Shifnal, Shropshire.

Mr F. C. Clift and Miss F. M. Whyte
The engagement is announced between Francis Charles, younger son of Mr and Mrs F. P. Clift, of Chalfont St Peter, and Frances Margaret, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Fraser Whyte, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, formerly of Shenstone, Staffordshire.

Mr S. B. J. Corballis and Miss C. E. Laidlaw
The engagement is announced between Seamus, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. J. Corballis, Gorteen, Delgany, co Wicklow, and Caroline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs T. K. Laidlaw, Somerton, Castleknock, co Dublin.

Mr S. D. Fox and Miss J. A. Darch
The engagement is announced of Simon David, eldest son of Mr David Fox, of Drayton, Somerset, and Mrs Rosalind Fox, of Haines Hill, Taunton, Somerset, and Julie Ann, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Dennis Darch, of Wellington, Somerset.

Dr M. N. E. Harris and Miss D. C. T. Swindells
The engagement is announced between Mark, younger son of Mr and Mrs N. H. Harris, of Ashworth Road, London, W9, and Forge House, Petham, Kent, and Diana, elder daughter of Major-General and Mrs G. M. G. Swindells, Joint Services Liaison Organisation, Bonn, British Forces Post Office 19.

Mr A. M. Maclean and Miss C. Hamilton Harding
The engagement is announced between Andrew, younger son of Mr & Mrs Murray Maclean, of Primrose Farm House, Devizes Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire, and Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Denbigh Hamilton Harding, of Halcyon, Shootersway Lane, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire.

Mr R. G. Hodgson and Miss F. F. Allom
The engagement is announced between Robin Granville, elder son of Mr and Mrs H. E. Hodgson, of Astley Abbotts, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, and Fiona Ferelith, only daughter of Mr and Mrs K. S. Allom, of Rowans, Dorking, Surrey.

Mr A. J. Hunter and Miss A. J. C. Gaze
The engagement is announced between John, son of the late Mr and Mrs A. J. Hunter, formerly of Auchenreoch House, Angus and Malaya, and Alexandra, younger daughter of Mr Michael Gaze, of Swinbrook, Oxfordshire, and Mrs Giles Kirby, of The Manor House, South Harting, Petersfield, Hampshire.

Mr A. W. Jepson Turner and Miss L. K. Bradford
The engagement is announced between Anthony William, son of Major and Mrs B. W. Jepson Turner, of Garlogs, Nether-Wallop, Hampshire, and Lucy Katherine, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs W. F. Bradford, of Elder Mountain, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Mr J. P. Jevons and Miss C. M. Agnew
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, son of Mr Philip Jevons, of Bull Hill House, Chadlington, and Mrs Diana Scott, of The Old Vicarage, Chedworth, and Caroline, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. J. Blair Agnew, of Drumbarr, Ayr.

Mr A. McGill and Miss J. J. Robertson
The engagement is announced between Alistair, younger son of Major-General and Mrs Allan McGill, of Bray, Berkshire, and Joanna, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Douglas Robertson, of Sheffield, Yorkshire.

Mr C. A. Mitchell and Miss A. J. Hicks
The engagement is announced between Charles Aubrey, son of Mr and Mrs A. S. Mitchell, of Sheffield English, Hampshire, and Alison Jane, daughter of Group Captain and Mrs H. D. Hicks, of Chesham Bois.

Mr A. T. R. Rider and Miss H. L. Perkins
The engagement is announced between Tom, elder son of Mr and Mrs F. A. G. Rider, of Kensington, London, and Louise, only daughter of Mr and Mrs K. J. D. Perkins, of Farnham Common, Buckinghamshire.

Mr S. G. J. Short and Miss A. C. Burdett
The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs K. S. G. Short, of Oakham, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. G. Burdett, of Sheffield.

Mr M. B. Wildsmith and Miss S. F. Dyson
The engagement is announced between Maxwell Brent, son of Mr and Mrs C. G. Wildsmith, of Hillcliffelane, Derbyshire, and Stella Frances, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs P. M. Dyson, of Charlton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset.

Royal Caledonian Ball

The Royal Caledonian Ball will be held this year on the earlier date of Monday, April 26, at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W1.

Tickets, priced £18 each (including light refreshments served at midnight), will be obtainable in late February. Inquiries regarding tickets and tables should be addressed to the Secretary, 8 Tufton Street, London, SW1. It is regretted that it is not possible to accept telephone inquiries at this stage.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Justice May to be a Lord Justice of Appeal in place of Lord Justice Shaw, who has retired.
Mr Peter Stevens to be director of the London Tourist Board

Latest wills

Latest wills include (net, before tax paid):
Clews, Mr Fred, of Rushall, Walsall, West Midlands £223,369
Cradock-Hartopp, Mrs Ellen Dora, of South Kensington, London £274,160

Harry Kerr

Miss Deborah Langslow, senior conservator at Canterbury Cathedral, inspecting the restored ceiling of the Jesus Chapel at the eastern end of the crypt. The rare decoration is made up of the letters "M" and "J" (Mary and Jesus) and dates from the fourteenth century.

Boat-builders confident of upturn in business

By Frances Gibb

The Boat Show opens in London today amid gleaming glass fibre, bikini-clad models and wind-surf displays, despite a year of bankruptcies and job losses in ship-building.

After one of the worst periods for the industry, which saw the loss of some of the biggest names in British boat-building, the forecast for this year is an upturn in the market with healthier sales.

The most expensive of the hundreds of yachts, cruisers, sail boards and dinghies on display in the 11-day show, a luxury Powles 50 cruiser, costing about £250,000, has already been sold to a Hongkong buyer.

Mr John Dobson, president of the ship and Boat Builders National Federation, which jointly presents the show with the *Daily Express*, said: "We are still struggling a bit but we have a little smile at the corner of our mouths. We are having to work a lot harder than we used to. Perhaps it has been too easy for us in the past."

But builders are being forced to change their types of business. Mr Anthony Taylor, managing director of Camper and Nicholsons, who have cut their workforce from 250 to 65, said: "We are moving from production building to custom building, which was what we were founded on".

Despite a number of foreign-made boats on display, mainly French, but also Finnish, Dutch, and Swedish, the British boat-builders were holding their own. Mr John Moody, of A. H. Moody and Son, said: "Things are looking up. We sold five yachts last week at either £18,000 or £23,000 each, and we have just sold another this morning".

But with visitors with less cash to spend there is a Peanut dinghy for children and a British-built seven-foot Granta dinghy, both at £150. Surfboards, too, can be bought for about £250 and seen in action on this year's central feature, a boat-lined pool sponsored by Peter Stuyvesant to demonstrate water sports.

Among other features is what is said to be the smallest satellite navigation system in the world, at a cost of £1,000, by Walker's Marine Equipment, a traditional 30ft Cornish Crabber with glass fibre instead of wood deck at about £10,000 and a new inflatable, collar-shaped life-jacket by Musto and Hyde, which can be attached to a foul-weather jacket.

Disabled in appeal to Britain

By Tony Samstag

A unique charity that seeks out the latest in electronic wizardry to help the severely handicapped to communicate by the tap of a toe or the wink of an eye is appealing from its base in Dublin for more British trustees.

These trustees, according to a letter written to *The Times* last month, must be "of great dignity and masterfulness" and willing to "stand guard over future fund raising and ... the direction of the trust's work in the UK".

The author of that letter is Christopher Nolan, aged 16, a spastic who is a poet, and the trust that bears his name is less than two years old. It was formed by public demand, as it were, after *The Sunday Times* had published some of Christopher's poetry in 1980 and appealed for £2,200 to help him to buy a computer that would let him type his poetry and plays unaided.

The appeal set off a landslide of generosity, yielding more than £25,000, a literary award and even a presentation to Christopher by Lady Wilson, the wife of Sir Harold, of a volume of her own verse.

Like all charities, the trust is in need of more money; the call for trustees is partly as an aid to fund-raising but more important, perhaps, as a first step in a necessary expansion of activities: "The trust aims to sprout mushroom-like in Europe and boldly to answer a child's call wherever a classified case manifests itself", Christopher writes, echoing the flamboyant style of his poems.

The Christopher Nolan Trust, c/o Central Remedial Clinic, Penny Ansley Memorial Building, Vernon Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin 3 (PO Box 697).

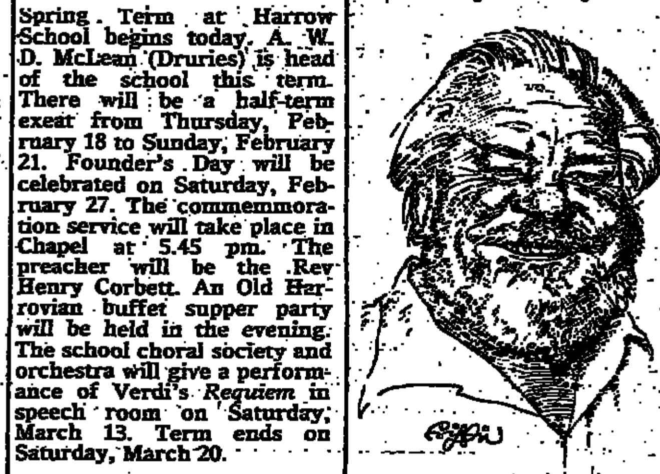
Harrow School

Spring Term at Harrow School begins today. A. W. D. McLean (Druries) is head of the school this term. There will be a half-term exeat from Thursday, February 18 to Sunday, February 21. Founder's Day will be celebrated on Saturday, February 27. The commemoration service will take place in Chapel at 5.45 pm. The preacher will be the Rev Henry Corbett. An Old Harrovian buffet supper party will be held in the evening. The school choral society and orchestra will give a performance of Verdi's *Requiem* in speech room on Saturday, March 13. Term ends on Saturday, March 20.

Wentworth Milton Mount School

Spring Term at Wentworth Milton Mount School begins today with 350 girls in school. The Lambourne Library will be opened by Sir Jack Longland on January 23. Half term will be from February 18 to 22. The reunion of the WMM Old Girls' Association will be held at the school on March 13. Term ends on April 2.

Birthdays today



Mr Gerald Durrell, the zoologist and writer, who is 57.

Mr Hunter Davies, 46; Vice-Admiral Sir John Collins, 83; Sir Frederick Gibberd, 74; Sir James Harford, 83; Sir Maynard Jenour, 77; Mr Tom Kiernan, 43; General Sir Gordon MacMillan of MacMillan, 85; Sir John Page, 67; Sir Alastair Pilkington, 62; Mr Arnold Ridley, 86; Colonel Sir Eric St Johnston, 71; Air Commodore the Hon Sir Peter Vanneck, 60.

Luncheons

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a farewell luncheon at Admiralty House given in honour of Mr Naraichi Frujiyama, Ambassador of Japan.

HM Government
Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens, given in honour of Mr H. S. Walker, High Commissioner for Jamaica.

Receptions

HM Government
The Hon George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, was host at a reception held last night at the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, to mark the end of the International Year of Disabled People.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Saturday January 5 1957

New York, Jan 4.— Your correspondent has just had the experience of making a "flight" in a jet airliner of the future on the eighth floor of a warehouse near the New York waterfront. True, the flight was merely simulated, but it was sufficiently realistic to give a foretaste of what it will be like to travel in the Boeing 707 transatlantic jet transport. Many British passengers will be having this experience in a few years' time, for BOAC have 15 of these huge airliners on order for delivery starting late in 1959. In these aircraft it will be possible to fly from New York to London in under six hours, and round the world in a flight time of 39 hours, with another seven hours on the ground.

Moreover ... Miles Kington

Your Money and You: A Financial Expert Answers Your Queries

I have heard on TV and elsewhere that a new world war is likely to break out soon and that one small incident is all it will take to unleash the full horror of nuclear warfare, leaving Europe devastated and our civilization in a state of complete breakdown. What I would like to know is: Will this be likely to affect the value of my antique silver collection?

Almost certainly not. It isn't generally realized that the neutron bomb, beside hurting people more than property, is designed not to damage anything over a hundred years old. This will be a bit hard on people who collect modern art, if you can call it that, but it should have no effect on your silver. It will also clear up a good many problems of authenticity of so-called "antiques".

I was among those who sent money to the lifeboat appeal fund in Cornwall, assuming naturally that it would go to help the lawyers and bankers help administer the fund. I now learn that all the money may go to the families, thus adding to their problems and creating an Aberfan dissension type situation, without a penny of it going to the lawyers. Is there any way I can prevent this happening again?

Yes. Next time you donate to a worthy appeal, make sure you make your cheque out to "The Inland Revenue" and send it direct to the tax people.

I am the head of a large industrial group, well-thought of in this country and in 49 others. In fact, I am almost certainly the only person who knows that it is likely to go bust in the next 12 months, costing thousands of jobs and shaking the Stock Exchange. I would very much like a knighthood before then. How do I go about it?

I find it shocking and quite reprehensible that you can bother about a mere title at a time like this. You should be concentrating on salting away large funds overseas. I enclose a copy of my booklet: *The Cayman Islands: Not just a Fun Place.*

I like my mealtimes to be enlivened by a string quartet playing in my small banqueting hall. They have now been with me over a year. Are they tax deductible?

If they are relatives, yes. Otherwise you can only claim for the value of the instruments, which may be more than the value of the players. If they are foreign players, you should be well off, because you can claim every meal against tax as being entertainment for overseas operatives. There is no need to mention that you are employing your guests.

Acting on the principle that one should buy shares at the bottom as they are bound to go up, I should like to invest in the Polish government. Could you advise me?

Thank goodness that at least one person is approaching the Polish situation in a sane, businesslike way. The Polish generals are making a commendable effort to restore common sense to a disrupted economy, much as the military often do in Latin America. In fact, I think we could get much more perspective on the Polish situation if we treated Poland as a Latin American country.

Meaning?

Meaning that we ignore it. Anyway, who wants to invest in a *left-wing* general? But if the Poles are serious about their move into a Latin American ambit, I recommend placing a few bob on them in the World Cup.

OBITUARY

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS CORBETT

Contribution to eventual success in the desert

Lieutenant-General Thomas William Corbett, CB, MC, who died at his home in Sussex on December 28 at the age of 93, was both a veteran officer of the Indian Army who served with distinction in two world wars, and a life-long lover of India who spoke of Indian scenes and ways with an authority born of experience and understanding. He was also the man on whom, as chief of the General Staff in the Middle East, there fell in 1942 the appalling task of telling Churchill that some 300 Sherman tanks which President Roosevelt had reluctantly agreed to send to Egypt after the fall of Tobruk could not be ready for action until at least three weeks after their arrival. Thereupon relegated by the "Cairo purge" to a corps command, he retired in the following year at the early age of 55.

Tom Corbett was born in India on June 2, 1888. (The big-game hunter Jim Corbett was a kinsman). He was educated in India and at Sandhurst. His father died when he was four, after solemnly adjuring him to look after his mother. From the age of seven he travelled alone at the beginning and end of each term to and from school, if not across the whole breadth of the subcontinent at least across a great part of it.

Passing near the top of the list out of Sandhurst in 1908, he was commissioned as a 2nd lieutenant in the Indian Army. In the First World War he served with Hodson's Horse on the Western Front, where he won his MC and rose to the brevet rank of major.

Between the wars he held positions of increasing responsibility in India. Promoted major-general in 1940, he was commanding a corps in the Middle East, with the acting rank of Lieutenant-General, when his old friend Auchinleck summoned him to Cairo. He and Auchinleck then tackled the uphill task of trying to convince successive commanders of the Eighth Army that tanks ought not to be used piecemeal to fight tanks, but should be concentrated and held in reserve for a counter-thrust while anti-tank guns and field artillery dealt with the enemy's armour. The lesson was learnt too late to save the day at Gazala and Tobruk, but was applied with considerable though incomplete success by Montgomery at Alam el Halfa.

Corbett was twice married. After the death in 1951 of his first wife, Flora Margaret Macdonnell, he married Sally, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. C. Withers, DSO, RE. A brave, modest, kindly man who bore unmerited setbacks without repining and retained until the end a sense of fun and an undiminished concern for the welfare of those about him, he will be much missed not only by his widow, his daughter Scylla, his step-children and their families, but also by a host of friends in this country and in India.

CAPTAIN ROBERT ELLIS

Captain Robert Meyric Ellis, DSO, RN, who died on December 24, 1981, at the age of 80, had served in two world wars, and was commanding officer of the cruiser HMS Suffolk during the pursuit of the Bismarck.

Ellis was born on September 27, 1901 in Attock, India, the son of Thomas Peter Ellis, OBE, ICS, and Rosetta MacAllister. He entered Osborne College as a cadet in May 1915, went on to Dartmouth and in August 1917 was appointed as midshipman to the battleship Centurion, stationed with the Grand Fleet at Scapa Flow.

Following the end of the First World War, and further education at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, he joined the Fleet Air Arm as a naval observer. From 1935 to 1937, he commanded the destroyer Delight on the China Station. In 1938, while serving as Deputy Director of the Naval Air Division, he was promoted to the rank of captain.

In 1941, he took command of the heavy cruiser Suffolk. Shortly thereafter Suffolk, on patrol in the Denmark Strait, was the first British warship to sight the German battleship Bismarck, and shadowed the enemy for several days. During this period, Captain Ellis remained on the bridge for four nights and three days. Admiral of the Fleet Lord Tovey, then Commander-in-Chief, commented "It was largely due to his personal interest in and knowledge of the radar installation (then a novelty) that the Suffolk under his command was to find the Bismarck and maintain contact so that she could be brought to action". He was subsequently awarded the DSO for his part in the Bismarck action.

While still captain of Suffolk, Ellis commanded the naval escort of the first mercantile convoy to northern Russia, on what later became known as the "Murmansk run".

From 1942 to 1943, he was Assistant Chief of Combined Operations under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, and from 1943 to early 1945, served as Director of the Combined Operations Division at the Admiralty, where he was responsible for assembling the landing craft and landing craft crews for the invasion of Normandy. In 1945, he was appointed to command the battleship Queen Elizabeth, with the Eastern Fleet, a position which he held until after the close of hostilities with Japan. From 1946 to 1947, when he retired, he was commanding officer of the battleship Howe.

Following his retirement from the Navy, he served in various executive positions in industry in Canada and the United States, where he resided at the time of his death. A serious amateur watercolorist, he exhibited his paintings at various shows in the Eastern United States.

He is survived by his wife Vivian, whom he married in 1938, and by a son, two daughters, and three grandchildren.

DR M. M. PENNELL

Dr. M. M. Pennell, CBE, FRS, deputy chairman of British Petroleum from 1975 to 1979 died on December 30 aged 65. He had been ill for the past three years, including much of his last year as deputy chairman, but characteristically fought increasing frailty without complaint and he continued to the end his involvement in the affairs of the Standard Oil Company (Ohio) and BP Canada as a director.

While his early work in the oil industry in Iran was technically distinguished and he ended his career with very broad responsibilities, it is the part he played in the great exploration and production successes of BP that will be best remembered.

Outside the U.K. he achieved a unique position with the oilmen of two countries, Iran and the U.S., both of which he knew well and loved.

Montague Mattinson Pennell was born in Devon in 1916 and educated at King George V School, Southport and at Liverpool University where he took an honours degree in physics. He served in the Royal Signals throughout the Second World War, mostly in the Mediterranean area.

In 1946 he joined BP, went to Iran where he gained a thorough understanding of reservoir engineering and rapidly was promoted to be fields superintendent at Haft Kel, the second largest producing field.

He returned in 1951 and for the next ten years filled positions in increasing responsibility in the exploration areas of Sicily, East Africa and Libya, and in London and New York. His career was guided by Maurice Bridgeman with whom he shared several similarities of style and taste.

His six years in senior positions within the consortium in Iran from 1960 to 1966 were particularly successful and equipped him to conduct many of the difficult negotiations between the industry and Iran in the early 1970s.

As managing director of BP Exploration in London from 1967 to 1972 he played a key role in the three massive field developments of Prudhoe Bay in Alaska, Sarir in Libya and Forties in the North Sea.

Pennell became a director of Standard Oil Company (Ohio) in 1970 and increasingly thereafter his attention was centred on North America which he visited monthly. In 1971 he was appointed a managing director of BP and in 1975 deputy chairman. He retired in 1979.

Pennell had an almost regimental sense of duty and loyalty to BP. His integrity was obvious; he had little time for the trappings and perquisites of office.

Essentially a private person, devoted to home and family, he nevertheless enjoyed the company of a wide variety of friends in the international oil business who delighted in his dry judgements delivered with laconic style from behind cigar and whisky glass.

Pennell's contributions, especially to the management of technical affairs, were recognized when he was made CBE in 1970, FRS in 1980 and an honorary Doctor of Science by Liverpool University in the same year. From 1979 to 1981 he was president of the Welding Institute.

He is survived by his wife Helen, a son and two daughters.

CAPTAIN LORD CORNWALLIS

Captain Lord Cornwallis KCVO, KBE, MC who died on January 4 at the age of 89, played a prominent part in the affairs of Kent. True to his family's tradition he set a fine example of devotion to his own county and its interests, and as a local administrator and agriculturist rendered it many services. In his younger days he upheld it on the cricket field as well, for he captained the Kent XI in three successive seasons. A cheerful and agreeable man he was extremely popular.

The Right Hon Wykeham Stanley Cornwallis, Second Baron Cornwallis of Lynton, Kent was born on March 14, 1892, the second and elder surviving son of Colonel Fiennes Stanley Wykeham Cornwallis CBE who in 1927 was raised to the peerage.

He was educated at Eton and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. In 1911 he was gazetted a second lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoons (The Royal Scots Greys). In the First World War he served with that regiment and on the Staff and was promoted captain in 1917. He was wounded, mentioned in dispatches and awarded the MC.

The first Lord Cornwallis had through many years rendered services of great value to agriculture and to public administration in Kent and his son followed his example. He became a member of the Kent County Council, was vice-chairman of it in 1931-35 and chairman from 1935-36, and for a time an alderman of the council.

There was scarcely an aspect of Kent life that he did not touch or an organization in which he either held office or supported in some way or other. He was Lord Lieutenant of Kent and Custos Rotulorum from 1944 to 1972 and HM Lieutenant for the City and County of Canterbury for the same period. He was an energetic chairman of the Kent War Agricultural Executive Committee from 1939 to 1946 and Pro-Chancellor, University of Kent from 1962 to 1972. In 1968 the university made him an honorary DCL. He was made KBE in 1945 and KCVO in 1968.

An enthusiastic cricketer — he was president of the MCC in 1948 — he played for his county from 1919 to 1926 and was county captain for the last three years of his playing career. He was also a past president of the county club.

His elder brother Fiennes, a Lancer, was murdered in Ireland in 1921 and so on the death of their father in 1935 the title passed to the second son.

He married in 1917 Cecily Etha Mary, daughter of Sir James Walker, Bt. They had one son and one daughter of whom the son survives. His wife died in 1943 and he married secondly in 1948 Esmé Ethel Alice, widow of Sir Robert Walker and daughter of Captain Montmorency d'Beaumont, 5th Royal Irish Lancers. She died in 1969.

Lord Cornwallis is succeeded by his son, the Hon Fiennes Neil Wykeham Cornwallis.

VIVIENNE

Vivienne, the well-known photographer, died on January 1 at the age of 93. Her real name was Florence Vivienne Entwistle and she took the likenesses of many distinguished people including several Prime Ministers, among them Sir Winston Churchill, Earl Attlee, the Earl of Avon, Mr Macmillan, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Sir Harold Wilson and Mr Edward Heath.

She was also particularly successful with studies of distinguished dancers and had had among her sitters, Margot Fonteyn, Anton Dolin, Moira Shearer, Beryl Grey and Alicia Markova.

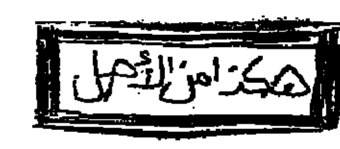
Some years ago she published a collection of 200 studies and entitled it *They Came to my Studio*; the title was aptly chosen for it was her rule not to visit but to insist that her sitters came to her.

She was the mother of the well-known photographer Antony Beauchamp who began his working life in her studio before setting up on his own. He took his own life in 1957. She herself had earlier been a commercial artist, a miniaturist and finally a photographer — a career she did not begin until she was 50.

Baroness Poltimore widow of the sixth Baron Poltimore, died on December 29 at the age of 97. She was Margaret Mary, third daughter of the fourth Marquis de la Pasture, and she was married in 1918. Her husband died in 1978.

Mr Harold Horsfall-Turner, a former secretary-general of the Law Society, died on December 26 at the age of 72. He joined the Law Society staff in 1947 and was secretary-general from 1969 until his retirement in 1974.

Sir Eric Seward, KBE, who died on November 30 in Buenos Aires at the age of 82, was chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce in the Argentine Republic from 1951 to 1962.



هكذا من الأصل

Television

Dancing daze

In a week when television's greater flies on the wall have turned their spartan gaze on the police it is nice to observe lesser and more talkative flies in sybaritic pursuits. Richard Denton's Dancing Girls (BBC2), part three of which was shown last night, has been unswitch-offable.

On Monday we watched a pretty little creature called Laura marching like a soldier from audition to audition, defeated by the Catch 22 of Equity membership, by her age (16) and by the sheer numbers of other would-be Liza Minnellis and Shirley Maclaines. But Laura had the good fortune to have swallowed her mother's vicarious ambition whole, and it was no surprise to hear that she has now made it into panto in Brum.

Tuesday brought a lump to the throat as Joanna was cradle-snatched out of her A-level class and whisked off to be a Bluebell girl in Paris. Her preliminary audition had a strong whiff of the doctor's surgery ("Any scars or marks on your body?") but she and her mother took to the idea of her becoming a titillatory image like ducks to water, or perhaps birds to the air. Family tears flowed freely at Waterloo, and the cameras drank them greedily. Within three days of her landfall in Paris Joanna was assembling herself — false eyelashes, false lips and a mountain of false yellow feathers — for her debut at the Lido. Until that point she had seem horribly out of place, simply not coarse-grained enough to take the leering, taunting life. The strange thing was, up on stage she looked like everyone else.

Last night's instalment, on an earnest experimental dance group called Sponooch, was funny, sad and rather surprising. The group fell into the clutches of Kenny Lynch, actor turned agent, who with his henchmen looked them over extremely dubiously. It was mutual hate at first sight, subsequently attested by the BBC's bleeper. Sponooch saw themselves as artists. Lynch, repeatedly wiping his nose with the back of a forefinger, had the sublimest contempt for "all this art business". He passed them to Rick Wakeman, who had the sublimest contempt for them too. Sacked by Wakeman, they bickered, and fell apart.

Michael Church



Sancho Panza gets to know the locals and (right) Bujones reveals flawless skill and character

Dance

Chance and challenge for Nureyev

Don Quixote

Paris Opéra

There are sceptics in Paris who will tell you, no doubt scandalously, that the dispute which caused Rameau's *Platee* to be abandoned as the season's first production at the Opéra was not altogether to be regretted, given the way rehearsals were going. Be that as it may (and this theatre is as famous for its difficulties as for its rumours), it seems that the dispute affected the man who raises the curtain on opera nights, but not the one who does that for the ballets. Consequently, it fell to Nureyev's *Don Quixote* to reopen the theatre after its extended closure.

Except for some roped-off areas where builders are evidently still active, there is not much difference to be seen in the front of the house from the works that have been taking place. Presumably it is behind the scenes that improvements were most needed. That is as true of the innumerable working rules as of the physical conditions, and it is encouraging to hear that all the regulations are to be revised and renegotiated over the coming months.

Another matter affecting the future of the ballet company is expected to be resolved this month, when it should become known whether Rudolf Nureyev will accept the invitation to succeed Rosella Hightower as director. It is no secret that he is seriously interested, but equally that he will take on the job only if certain requirements are guaranteed.

His stipulations will involve, among other things, more frequent performances than in the past. Hightower has already been pushing the same way; hence the use of other Paris theatres for some programmes, supplementing the Opéra itself; hence also the increased commitment to touring, within France and overseas. Covent Garden is on the provisional itinerary for July, subject to an agreement on terms for an exchange visit by the Royal Ballet at a later date.

Meanwhile, the revival of *Don Quixote* demonstrates the company's strength at all levels, and some limitations too. It also makes clear how much Nureyev and the French dancers have to offer each other. Taken as a whole, there is no company in western Europe with a higher level of technical accomplishment, and the effect that has is especially apparent in the scene of Don Quixote's dream.

In all previous productions I have seen, that was something of an anticlimax: choreographically an attractive contrast, in its lyrical classicism, to the lively comedy of the rest of the ballet, but never well enough danced to compare seriously with, say, the Kingdom of Shades episode which has a similar function in the full-length *Bayadère*. The way they dance it in Paris is a revelation.

There is a little trio, for instance, which generally goes for almost nothing. At the Opéra, it is given by three ranking soloists, Fanny Gaida, Jennifer Goube and Isabelle Guérin, each of whom has perfect schooling and a clear determination to show just how beautifully she can dance. The rest of the ensemble, although less prominent, are no less polished.

"What a pity you missed Elisabeth Platel as Queen of the Dryads," I was told. She was the first of three casts in the role; I know her to be a fine dancer and, at 23, she has just been promoted to étoile. But there was no cause to complain about either of the young women I did catch in that part, Françoise Legrée, with her soaring leaps, or Yannick Stéphant, more pliant and full of youthfully grave charm.

In the leading roles, I saw Florence Clerc one night with Fernando Bujones: an unexpected partnership, thrown together at a few hours' notice because Noëlla Pontois was ill. In spite of such limited preparation together, they danced dazzlingly, with humour and virtuosity. Bujones (the youngest, at 26, of the international dance stars) is renowned mostly for his flawless skill but deserves credit equally for his sense of character.

Monique Loudières, who danced Kitri the next night, was Nureyev's own choice for the role. That caused some mutterings, because she is fairly junior (one seems to have heard of similar reactions nearer home). Her performance fully justified his insistence by its humour and outstanding liveliness. The dream sequence, when she has to represent Don Quixote's vision of Dulcinea, suited her less well, but I have never seen a more passionate account of the love duet in the gypsy camp.

Patrice Bart partnered her with as much consideration and pride as if she had been a star instead of only a soloist, and, although his dancing does not have the fire of Nureyev or the bravura of Bujones, it is full of a disarming spirit of fun.

Patrick Marty is not at all a bad Don Quixote, Fabrice Bourgeois is rather a good Sancho Panza and Georges Piletta's Gamache is a riot of comic invention; especially memorable is the way he has made a delicious solo for himself simply out of folding up a handkerchief. But none of those roles comes off half so well with the alternating cast.

Several young dancers caught the eye in small roles; notable among them was Olivier Patey as a wildly whirling gypsy soloist one night and an irresistibly dashing Espada the next. As the street dancer, however, Francesca Zumbo proved that in some contexts there is no substitute for experience; Marie-Claude Dubus makes more of the steps, but cannot match Zumbo's flair and command of the stage.

The Paris production uses Nicholas Georgiadis's designs, first seen in Nureyev's revival of the ballet at Zürich; on the big stage of the Opéra they look even more handsome than before with their Goyaesque style. But the lighting was not all that it should be, and the scene changes were slower, noisier and less efficient than one would like. Also the orchestra, which can play very well when it wants, seemed decidedly off form even with John Lanchbery in charge.

The next performances of *Don Quixote* will be at the Palais des Congrès from June 22 until July 13. Most of January is given over to holidays and rehearsals, with two new programmes opening at the end of the month: a mixed bill at the Opéra including *Serenade*, *Paquita* and Dolin's *Pas de Quatre*, and a new production by Hightower of *The Sleeping Beauty* at the Palais des Congrès, both running until mid-March.

John Percival

Concert

Capricorn

St John's

The fiftieth anniversary series of the Macnaghten concerts necessarily involves some retrospect. Tuesday's programme paid tribute to four past benefactors of the enterprise: Vaughan Williams was their president for many years, and a tower of strength in difficult times; John Buller, Anthony Paine and David Hellewell were all chairmen of the organizing committee.

Yet as a concert experience it seemed longer than it was, and for much of the time almost dull. Vaughan Williams's Ten Blake Songs had Ian Partridge to sing them, with all his artistry and winsome tenor voice, and Christopher O'Neal was his spirited oboe partner. Yet the deliberately restricted musical apparatus, so admirable by intention, ultimately suggests a master's workshop doodling.

Of the past chairmen, John Buller was represented by an offshoot from his extended and engaging *Mime of Mick, Nick and the Maggies. Poor Jenny*, a series of breaks and duets for flute and percussionist, proved trivial and uncharacteristic, though Capricorn's flautist, Philippa Davies, held attention often by her crisp, strongly formulated musicianship. She did much too for David Hellewell's *Metamusic*, whose episodes are firmly invented, less cogently held together.

Was the performance perhaps too relaxed? That seemed the case in Payne's *Paraphrases and Cadenzas*, an early work refurbished, quite substantial, but in this performance slack, and grey in atmosphere. The members of the Capricorn group were hard worked in much unfamiliar material, and afflicted by illness, too. Oliver Knussen's *Triptych* was given stronger projection when I heard them play it last year at the Bath Festival, though the Cantata (an oboe quartet, Mr O'Neal its persuasive ersatz vocalist) went well this time too.

The success of the concert was Philip Grange's brand-new song "On this bleak Hut," an interior landscape, to words by Edward Thomas, set sympathetically for voice and three instruments, rather in the tradition of Barber's "Dover Beach." There was plenty of atmosphere here, emotional suggestion, poetic response (even contradictory, when Thomas mentions "solitude"), but the instruments are markedly active in a musical idiom quite accessible, yet idiosyncratic.

William Mann

Theatre

Middle-class role-playing

The Round Dance

Royal Exchange, Manchester

First to unveil Arthur Schnitzler's most famous work after the 50-year stage embargo, the Royal Exchange arrives panting with eagerness to prove *Reigen* a work for our own time.

Schnitzler's scheme of 10 cyclic scenes with a partner passing from bed to bed between each of them is as true now as it was in 1900, but it is a truth of the utmost sexual banality. What counts as he himself noted is its precise application to his own Vienna, which "if disinterred after a couple of hundred years, may illuminate in a unique way, aspects of our culture".

Casper Wrede's production blithely leaps forward to an indeterminate post-1945 British setting, opening with a scene between a northern tart and a squaddie in bicycle clips, and moving up-to-date via blackout songs from Presley to Crystal Gail, to a final encounter between the same girl and Schnitzler's count, transformed into a kilted Earl.

How much of this is countenanced in Charles Osborne's translation one can only surmise from the substitutions of Soho and the South Coast for the original locations. In performance, one is continually faced with the jarring anachronisms of veiled ladies, handkissing, and master and servant relationships in a society remote from such inventions.

The same applies even more forcefully to the sexual rules. The obsessive inquiries about past lovers, the sexual double standards for men and women, and the *chambre separée* routine make no sense whatever in this swinging 1960s version. Nor has Mr Wrede found a satisfactory answer for the textual dashes where the various partners get down to business. We get pneumatic drills, passing trains, a musical box and — one happy invention — a faulty starter motor for the impotent lover. All this offers is an easy laugh at the act of sex itself, rather than an element expressing the disenchanted tone of the play, like the *valse triste* that punctuated the original German production.

In the circumstances, and despite more dull acting than I have seen on this stage for a long time, some of the piece somehow struggles through. What emerges most clearly is a development from the brutally direct relationships of the early working-class scenes to the evasive role-playing encounters of the middle-class couples. Post coitum triste remains constant among the indifferent, cold-hearted men, but it becomes better disguised. Also evident is Schnitzler's sexual impartiality, which repeatedly shows mutual attraction as a power struggle for the whip-hand.

On the whole, the women come off best even though the production presents them in strip-show terms, each one undressing more than the last. Cheryl Prime as the Sweet Young Thing offers the only performance that could pass straight over into fin-de-siècle Vienna; and there are imperiously erotic performances from Gabrielle Drake and Bernice Stegers. Gary Waldhorn switches with smug ease from an on-duty to off-duty husband, and Geoffrey Bateman does his energetic best to translate Schnitzler's poet into a sheepskin-coated Hampstead pseud.

Irving Wardle

Folk music

Communal joy

Nuova compagnia di canto popolare

Riverside

Larger, more theatrical evenings having been left behind in Southern Italy, La Nuova compagnia di canto popolare, or the New Popular Song Company of Naples, have come to Riverside Studios no more encumbered than the Chieftains when they tour with Irish music. In the mix of percussion, flute, mandolin and guitar, there are a surprising number of times when the Neapolitan company sound Irish, but they are also distinguished by a vocal dimension that reveals all its Arabic influences, and speaks for the affinity with Greek music.

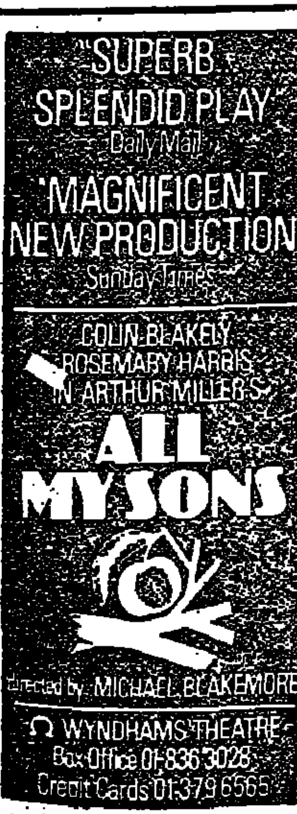
Founded in 1967 to "preserve and promote" the authentic folk traditions of the Campania region in south-west Italy, the group sing, dance and play instruments while staying firmly inside a wide-ranging repertoire which stretches from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century. Nothing is limited by that range, and most of their material is that which would be at home in village squares, with *villanelle* followed by *tarantella* or *strambotto*.

Much of the street drama is amplified by the singing and movement of Giovanni Mauriello, a tenor hovering near the castrati range but possessed of a depth and feeling in his voice that permits him to portray and create many characters. With a *commedia* mask, he is suddenly a cat with claws; then, joining Fausta Vetere in a nonsense song, he is *quarracino* fish in love with a beautiful sardine, snapping castanets in a witty dance of courtship before returning to his distinctive musical instrument, a "Rommel pot".

While Signor Mauriello's voice provides a major Arabic element to the sound, there are the *villanelles* to call on the skills of the entire company of six. The rhythmic changes that make their versions so surprising are dominated to a great extent by Corrado Sfogli's remarkable hands on small drums, and particularly on tambourines, which supply more subtleties than many an elaborate modern drum kit.

The music is company work, played with communal joy, but the musician who supplies the most engaging melodic delicacies on guitar and mandolin is Nunzio Areni. They all provide vibrant musicality.

Ned Chaillet



Paperbacks

An adult fiction

Riddley Walker, by Russell Hoban (Picador, £1.95)

This book was the cult sensation a couple of years ago in hardback, a hideously plausible account of life after the Bomb. No arts; no letters; no society; and, which is worst of all, continual fear and danger of violent death. It is set twenty centuries in the future in a Kent reshaped by Doomsday. The language is a debased dialect of English, like the Latin that the Goths spoke after the fall of Rome. Sticking through the vernacular like menhirs through the turf of the Weald one recognizes atavistic names, legends and rhymes from our present. Folkestone has become Fork Stoan and Herne Bay Horny Boy. Packs of wild dogs and packs of wild men forage on each other. And dimly in ritual and stories they remember the days what had picters on the wind and boats in the air pas the sarvering gallack seas and flaming nebyul eye. There come a flash of lite then bigger nor the woal worl and it ternt the nite to day. Then every thing gone black. Nothing only nite for years on end. Playgs kilt peopl off and naminals nor there wernt nothing growit in the groun.

The dialect is plaguily catching. Russell Hoban was an illustrator and writer of children's books before turning to adult fiction. He says of *Riddley Walker*: "It took five and a half years to write and ended up being written not even in proper English but in a broken-up and worn-down vernacular of it. What happened was that something took hold of me and didn't let go until it got itself on to paper in the way that it wanted to be."

What got itself on to paper was a remarkable piece of thinking man's science fiction. It is not easy, with the New Stone Age dialect, the distant echoes, and the Joycean puns, but it is a powerful vision and a true fiction, in that it tells us something about ourselves and the indomitable spirit of man. Riddley we aint as good as them befor us. Weve come way way down from what they ben time back way back.

Philip Howard

No Alternative, the Prayer Book Controversy, edited by David Martin and Peter Mullen (Blackwell, £3.95, hardback £9.50)

By the twelfth day of Christmas a copy of this book should be in every Church of England parson's stocking. It will tell him, if he does not already know, precisely what some or many of his parishioners think of the Alternative Service Book, compared with the Book of Common Prayer. (*Not* ASB, and still less BCP. Acronyms are all very well for organs of useful regulation such as GAFTA, the Grain and Feed Trade Association; but not for books of worship.)

To make sure that the parson reads it, his congregation must read it too. There are 22 essays directly concerned with the Alternative Service Book; two with new prayer books from America and Australia; and a selection of extracts, manifestly partisan, from the parliamentary debates on Lord Sudeley's Prayer Book Protection Bill, in April 1981. Some require a deal of concentration and knowledge of theology. Not many churchgoers will instantly recognize what is meant by ontology (the study of being, according to my Greek; but God knows, no doubt). Others of these essays will be readily appreciated by most who regularly attend the services of the Church of England.

Of course there have been instances where the language of the Book of Common Prayer has changed its meaning, and needed revision. The prayer for those who "indifferently minister justice" is an example. It is said that King George VI himself objected that it did not make sense. Some think it still does. Is that why they are taught to pray "Do not bring us to the time of trial"?

But language, as one learns from this book, is not the only or the most important change. After all, language will always be inadequate to *describe* God, or even to *address* Him. What are more important, and are identified by the contributors, are the changes (perhaps of emphasis) in doctrine, and the changes in ritual. The Kiss of Peace is described by David Martin as "a Christian variant of the touchy-feely culture". We may not agree, but we recognize the concept.

It is a pity that the attitude of this book is so polemical towards the leaders of the Church of England, even to the extent of emphasizing the profits that are to be made from sales of the Alternative Service Book.

Christopher Staughton

Hoban: powerful vision

Mischief

Revolutions and Revolutionaries, by A. J. P. Taylor (Oxford, £3.50)

Terse and deceptively simple, these Taylorian talks on *Revolutions and Revolutionaries* began life as oral exercises aimed at the watching and even perhaps in some instances listening television public.

They are quick explorations of complicated subjects: the French Revolution about which libraries have been written, the eruptions of 1848 which in England dwindled into picnics on scarred turf later to become the Oval cricket ground, the Paris Commune of 1871 which MacMahon and Jules Ferry snuffed out with coarse and cruel thumb, and the Soviet revolution of 1917 which was a surprising pushover with the leading agitators suddenly being called home to fill leading, suddenly vacant roles. Trotsky had to be wired for to New York where he was earning an off-and-on living as a film extra.

Read with the closeness they deserve, these pieces turn out to have a compacted, Tacitean quality which prods the mind into drawing large and significant conclusions. The characteristic, pervasive Taylorian mischievousness adds spice to his bald but convincing narratives.

All the way along there are sharp little portraits: Blanqui, busy actor over decades in revolutionary ploys who always contrived to be late for the opening night; Proudhon, whose pregnant remark, "Universal suffrage is counter-revolution", can still be weighed with profit; Lenin, arch-quick-thinker and opportunist who has by now, for a population of 250 million or so, replaced all the old icon-images—though with that pushy little beard no one ever looked more unholy.

David Williams

Historical pageant

The Quest for Nonsuch, by John Dent (London Borough of Sutton Libraries and Arts Services, £3.50)

Local historians probably get more fun out of their work — sinking a shaft into history — than the world-view historians who range promiscuously over great swathes of the past. They acquire a proprietorial feeling for their subject, and when, as in the case of Nonsuch, a vanished architectural masterpiece is involved, they have the excitement of assisting at a resurrection.

As Mr Dent writes, the royal palace of Nonsuch "was almost a myth" until the summer of 1959, when excavations and research began. Even 100 years ago, a century after its despoiled ruins had been levelled off and buried under a thin covering of loam, "the memory of its existence had faded so completely that one of the few contemporary pictures of the building had been labelled 'St. James's Palace', and another 'Richmond Palace', then 'Henry V's Monastery at Richmond', and finally, 'Theobalds'."

The book is densely written, and contains more about Nonsuch than most people will want to know. But this is a perennial problem for the local chronicler, and nobody can blame Mr Dent for wanting to get the whole story down, starting with the first written record of the parish of Cuddington, which was the site chosen by Henry VIII for his last and most remarkable palace — "a deed of doubtful authenticity, which survives in a thirteenth-century cartulary". Those with the patience to wade through such minutiae will unfold a rich pageant of Tudor history.

The Quest for Nonsuch has been out of print for some time. All praise to the London Borough of Sutton Libraries and Arts Services for their initiative in reissuing it as a paperback.

Bevis Hillier





Stock Exchange Prices

Equities recover

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 29. Dealings End Jan 8. § Contango Day, Jan 11. Settlement Day, Jan 18

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
35	21	Mang Bronze	27	..	3.1	11.5	..
154	72	Marchwiel	109	-1	8.6	7.9	..
142	106	Marks & Spencer	125	..	5.8	4.6	17.0
57	33½	Marley Ltd	42	-½	3.2	7.6	13.7
32	14½	Marling Ind	30	..	1.4	4.7	21.0
42	32	Marshall T Lox	40	..	4.0	9.9	3.6
39	31	Do A	36	..	4.0	11.0	3.2
262	178	Martin News	256	-2	13.9	5.4	6.0
270	209	Martonair	216	..	10.9	5.0	12.6
74	48	Medminster	65	..	5.3	8.1	7.0
250	140	Menzies J.	215	..	5.6	2.6	10.7
234	138	Metal Box	162	+2	16.5	10.2	14.2
53¼	37¼	Metalrax	40	..	3.1	7.8	6.6
25	12	Mettoy	13	..	0.1	1.1	..

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
52	37	Sutcliffe S'man	44	..	..	..	..
188	92½	Swire Pacific 'A'	103	..	..	..	..
173	140	Syltone	173	..	12.9	7.4	10.3

T — Z

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
36	15	TACE	30	..	..	..	6.0
121	85	TSL Therm Synd	93	..	10.0	10.8	5.1
34½	10	Takeda BDR	£23⅞	..	17.6	0.7	26.1
6½	2½	Talbex Grp	5½	..	..	..	..
402	316	Tarmac Ltd	400	-2	23.3	5.8	6.9

SHIPPING

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
338	263	Brit & Com	328	..	19.3	5.9	4.8
317	238	Caledonia Inv	295	..	20.0	6.8	19.9
176	135	Fisher J.	141	..	3.2	2.3	11.3
42½	27	Jacobs J. I.	34	+½	3.3	9.7	14.6
150	82½	Ocean Trans	106	-1	12.9	12.1	6.0
154½	95	P & O 'Dfd'	134	+8	11.4	8.5	8.4

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 6	Market rates (close) January 6	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9200-9300	$1.9235-9245	0.35-0.25c prem	0.80-0.70c prem
Montreal	$2.2780-2880	$2.2810-2820	0.05c prem-0.05c disc	0.10c prem-0.10c disc
Amsterdam	4.73-77fl	4.74½-75½fl	2-1½c prem	5¼-4½c prem
Brussels	73.55-90f	73.65-75f	30-50c disc	90-120c disc
Copenhagen	14.09-14k	14.09½-10½k	420-395ore prem	530-395ore prem
Dublin	1.2180-2230p	1.2210-2225p	20-35p disc	75-95p disc
Frankfurt	4.31-34m	4.32-33m	2-1½pf prem	5¼-4½pf prem
Lisbon	125.00-126.00e	125.40-70e	25-185c disc	75-405c disc
Madrid	185.50-186.50p	185.60-80p	20-45c disc	70-105c disc
Milan	2309-18lr	2313-15lr	12-15lr disc	44-48lr disc
Oslo	11.12-16k	11.13-14k	205-95ore prem	520-410ore prem
Paris	10.95-11.00f	10.97½-98½f	par-1c disc	3½-4½c disc
Stockholm	10.60-65k	10.62-63k	270-200ore prem	710-640ore prem
Tokyo	418-25y	422-23y	3.45-3.10y prem	9.15-8.80y prem
Vienna	30.20-35sch	30.22-27sch	15-12gro prem	43-36gro prem
Zurich	3.45-49f	3.47¼-48¼f	2½-1½c prem	5½-4½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.1 at 91.5.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14½%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 14¼ Low 13

Week Fixed: 14⅛

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14⅝	2 months	14⅝
3 months	14⅝	3 months	14⅜

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	14⅞-14½	1 month	15½
2 months	14⅞-14½	2 months	15⅛
3 months	14⅞-14⅝	3 months	15⅛
6 months	14⅞-14⅝	6 months	15

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16¼-16	7 months	15¾-15½
2 months	16¼-16	8 months	15¾-15½
3 months	16⅛-15¾	9 months	15⅞-15⅝
4 months	16⅛-15¾	10 months	15⅞-15⅝
5 months	16-15¾	11 months	15⅞-15⅝
6 months	15¾-15½	12 months	15⅞-15⅝

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	15¼-15⅛	6 months	15⅞-15⅝
3 months	15⅞-15⅝	12 months	15⅞-15⅝

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14⅞-14¾	3 months	15⅞
7 days	15-14⅞	6 months	15¾
1 month	15¼	1 year	15¾

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 14⅝-14⅞ Close 13⅞-13

1 week	14⅞-14¾	6 months	15⅞-15⅝
1 month	15⅛-15⅛	9 months	14⅞-14⅞
3 months	15⅞-15⅝	12 months	14⅞-14¾

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 15⅞ 6 months 15⅝

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6965-1.7115
Bahrain	0.7250-0.7280
Finland	8.3380-8.3660
Greece	109.80-111.90
Hongkong	10.9180-10.9560
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.5405-0.5435
Malaysia	4.2980-4.3280
Mexico	49.80-51.30
New Zealand	2.3185-2.3385
Saudi Arabia	6.5715-6.6015
Singapore	3.9205-3.9505
South Africa	1.6235-1.5445

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5745-1.5765
† Canada	1.1858-1.1860
Netherlands	2.4620-2.4650
Belgium	38.30-38.33
Denmark	7.3225-7.3275
West Germany	2.2465-2.2475
Portugal	65.17-65.33
Spain	96.30-96.40
Italy	1202.00-1203.00
Norway	5.7870-5.7920
France	5.7020-5.7070
Sweden	5.5150-5.5250
Japan	219.50-219.65
Austria	15.68-15.72
Switzerland	1.8085-1.8105

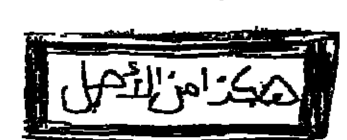
* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8437-0.8439

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 12-13; seven days, 13⅞-13¼; one month, 13⅞-13⅞; three months, 13⅞-13⅞; six months, 14⅛-14⅛.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $403 (an ounce); pm, $401.5 close, $402.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $413-415 (£214.5-215.50).
Sovereigns (new): $98.5-



هكذا من الأصل

Will architects win on fees? page 13

Business News

THE TIMES THURSDAY JANUARY 7 1982

Unions and employers demand reflation

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Senior industrialists and trade union leaders yesterday attacked the Government's economic policy and re-asserted their demands that Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, must set the economy moving again.

Recent forecasts by the Treasury — which predict a 1 per cent overall level of growth this year with a 3 per cent improvement in manufacturing industry — were described by Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, as "utterly unacceptable".

Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, told yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council that the output forecasts amounted to continuing stagnation.

The Chancellor, who will shortly begin his traditional period of "purdah" in preparation for an earlier than usual Budget, possibly in March, described the forecasts as a realistic projection based, among other things, on past patterns of performance and behaviour. But he was left in no doubt by both the TUC and the CBI that their Budget submissions will urge action to reflate the economy without fuelling inflation.

Sir Geoffrey told the NEDC that the general picture was of the economy adjusting to a lower rate of inflation and becoming more efficient and competitive, but at a pace which he described as being "frustratingly slow".

The TUC, concerned at the continuing rise in unemployment, criticized the Chancellor's presentation for its lack of policy options and challenged him to feed into the Treasury model the impact of a £2,000m additional boost to public sector capital spending and a reduction in the rate of VAT from 15 to 12½ per cent.

On the basis of the results, the NEDC could then decide whether the impact was tolerable or intolerable. Without the benefit of that sort of analysis, Mr Murray argued, the council would simply be "beating the air".

Sir Geoffrey, forced on to the defensive, claimed that the TUC proposal would involve a major exercise and said that for Mr Murray to describe the forecasts as unacceptable was like Canute resisting the tide.

But during the meeting it was clear that, although the emphasis may differ on specific points, both the TUC and the CBI believe that some stimulation must be provided to bring orders for industry and to cut unemployment levels. The TUC's call for a £2,000m boost to the public sector capital spending is not too far distant from the CBI's demands for cuts in the level of government current spending and a stepping-up of capital spending, in what it describes as "a modest reflationary package".

Employers left the Chancellor in no doubt that they regard a cut in the level of costs borne by industry — interest rates, local authority rates and employers' National Insurance Surcharge — as the principal elements of their Budget recommendations.

The Chancellor will undoubtedly draw some comfort from a survey published yesterday by the EEC Commision which indicated that the community may be beginning to emerge from recession, with the recovery appearing strongest in Britain and France.

Brokers disarray on new charges

By Philip Robinon

A big dispute between Members of the Stock Exchange Council and senior partners of a number of stockbroking firms is expected this afternoon when they meet to descuss new charges for share dealing.

Last night no senior partners of the exchanges' 250 broking firms had been given formal notice of any of the changes contained in the first important review of charges for five years.

It is understood that the proposals, which have been discussed twice by the council, will be presented to members when they arrive for the 3.30pm meeting to discuss the new prices they will charge for buying and selling shares.

The initial reaction from brokers to the few details which have leaked out is that the small private investor will pay more and the large pension fund insurance companies will pay less.

In the United States, where minimum commission has been abolished for some time, a system of negotiated commissions enables both groups of investors to shop around in a highly competitive market. Any suggestion that this system should be introduced into the United Kingdom has always been widely resisted.

Minimum charges are based on a sliding scale. The senior partners will be asked to discuss if a rise in the minimum commission from £7 to £10 for any bargain under a total value of £300. Above that the minimum charge proposed is £15. At the other end of the scale, the 1.5 per cent charged on bargains of £7,000 will now be charged on bargains up to £10,000.

The rate on which brokers can charge 0.5 per cent will be brought down from £100,000 to £75,000 and for those deals worth between £75,000 and £250,000 the minimum commission will be halved from 0.4 per cent to 0.2 per cent. It is understood that charges for most gilt-edged dealings will also be halved.

If the changes go ahead, they are likely to enrage small shareholders whose business now accounts for about 35 per cent of the Stock Exchange total and please the institutions and merchant banks.

One reason for making it cheaper for the institutions to deal is said to be because the market has been losing a large part of their business. Funds have been tending to match buyer with seller outside the market and merely putting a notional amount of the total deal through the exchange.

The institutions have long complained privately that their large deals have been subsidizing small investors

Increased charges at the lower end of the scale could mean even fewer smaller investors at a time when some broking firms have been building up their private client business.

Small garages in danger as profits are squeezed

Petrol to stay cheap

By Tony Hodges

Motorists will continue to benefit from competative petrol prices because of the market glut. But as many as a thousand owners of small garages could be forced out of business before the end of the year.

Mr Philip Stein of Motor Agents Association said the price war at the pumps would continue as long as the big oil companies regard market share as more important than profits.

Competition was very intense with garage owners receiving only 6p gross on a gallon in spite of strong representations to the oil companies for an increase. It was often only the sale of sweets, cigarettes and car accessories that enabled some garages to survive, he said.

Esso said the continued erosion of prices at the pumps was likely to continue to the benefit of the motorist. It was not possible to say hw low prices would fall, but outside London prices were as low as £1.55 for four star petrol. In London the price was about £1.63.

"At present there are too many gallons chasing too few motorists. Also small companies are able to buy petrol on the Rotterdam spot market, import it into the UK and sell it at prices below those of the major companies."

Four-star petrol ★★★★
PENCE PER GALLON
National price movements
Source: BP Oil Ltd
175 170 165 160 155 150
M A M J J A S O N D J
1981 82

Texaco said that the market, which was always difficult to predict, appeared to be still falling.

BP predicted that prices would remain stable this year, providing there were no upeavals in the Middle East and the exchange rate of the dollar against the pound remained at its present level.

Mobil said that there was likely to be little change in petrol prices during January but the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries next month could have an effect.

Shell UK said that as long as small companies were able to buy fuel on the spot market and cut the prices at their pumps, Shell would have to match them as that was policy.

Petrol companies were also facing a fall in demand because so many people were now out of work and not using their cars while others were buying cars that were more economical on fuel.

The United Kingdom used 1 per cent less energy between September and November last year compared with the same period in 1980, according to the Department of Energy's provisional energy statistics.

Petroleum consumption fell by 3.6 per cent although coal consumption rose 0.1 per cent and natural gas consumption increased by 2.1 per cent. The consumption of primary fuels, equivalent to 78.1 million tons of coal, was 1 per cent down.

Russians may buy robot technology

By Edward Townsend Industrial Correspondent

Experts in Japan believe that the Soviet Union will be the next to start widespread introduction of robots in industry.

Mr Yoshitaka Kitao, a research analyst for Nomura Securities, one of Japan's largest stockbroders, estimates that the Russians will build 40,000 robots during their present five-year plan to solve their problems of low productivity and a shortage of manpower.

This speculation will give new impetus to the international scramble to boost both production and use of robots. A Soviet robot build-up will be of particular concern to Mr Kenneth Baker, Britain's Minister of State for Industry, who has already promised financial backing for companies wishing to use robots.

The Soviet interest could also provide a boost to exports, notably of electronics, for those countries such as Japan which have invested huge sums in robot and automated machine tool devedopments.

Mr Kitao said: "Since the Soviet Union is said to be five to 10 years behind the United States, Western Europe and Japan in robot technology, it must call up;on the West to provide expertise and know-how."

The Soviet economy, he added, was suffering from extraordinarily high absenteeism. As a result, labour productivity rose by only 2.6 per cent last year compared with well over 7 per cent in some years during the 1970s.

Britain is now in serious danger of lagging behind the rest of the industrialized world in its use of robots.

Japan's preoccupation with robots has been highlighted in a recent report by the Yano Economic Research Institute of Tokyo which estimates that the county's robot output will quadruple between 1981 and 1990 to a value of 410,000m yen (£976m) but that ony 10 per cent will be exported.

In the United Kingdom, the most significant development in the robot field in the last year occurred in December when The 600 Group, Britain's largest machine took maker, signed a 10-year agreement with the Fujitsu Fanuc electronics group to manufacture the Japanese company's full range of six industrial robots.

£100m pipeline for North Sea

By Rupert Morris

Gas from three of the northernmost fields in the North Sea is to be brought ashore with a £100m pipeline by the summer of 1983 under a sharing agreement concluded between Shell, British Petroleum, Conoco and the British National Oil Corporation.

The three fields, Magnus, Murchison and Thistle, were to have been incorporated in the propsed £2,700m integrated pipeline which was abandoned last year after Treasury objections.

The new agreement, without which some of the gas might have been lost as a result of repeated reinjection, is expected to be followed by similar sharing agreements in other parts of the North Sea.

BNOC operating for itself, BP and Conoco, has ordered the building of a 57-mile, 20-inch pipeline linking northernmost Magnus to the Brent terminal, with two spurs bringing in gas from Murchison and Thistle. At Brent the gas will be fed into Shell's Flags pipeline, running 278 miles south-west to St Fergus.

Methane gas will be extracted at St Fergus and sold to British Gas. Terms of this sale have yet to be negotiated.

The remaining gas liquids are expected to be put through the Shell/Esso separation plant at Mossmorran, Fife.

BNOC has already ordered the steel pipe from British Steel, contracted MK Shand to coat it at Invergordon, and arranged for Brown & Root to lay the line between April and September this year. When completed, the northern lag is expected to carry 100 million cubic feet of gas per day.

NORTH SEA GAS GATHERING SYSTEMS
Magnus
Murchison
Thistle
Statfjord
Hutton
Brent
SHETLAND Is
FLAGS PIPELINE
Frigg
Bruce
ORKNEY Is
Heimdal
Beryl
UK SECTOR
Brae
NORWEGIAN SECTOR
Piper
T-Block
ST FERGUS

Jobbers take pay cuts after slump in profits

By Gareth David

Directors and senior employees of stockbrokers Akroyd & Smithers have taken pay cuts after a slump in profits from £20m to £6.8m in the year to September 25. The highest paid director recieved £54,805 against last year's £98,224, with all nine directors earning salaries in the range £45,000 — £55,000 whereas last year they had all earned in excess of £80,000.

No senior employee earned more than £50,000 in 1981, with the majority in the £20,000 — £30,000 range compared with the previous year when most earned in th £30,000 — £40,000 range, and a number were paid up to 80,000.

In the company's annual report Mr Brian Peppiatt and Mr Timothy Jones, the joint chairmen, say that the profit figure, which included a net loss of £887,000 in the second half, was not unsatisfactory in view of the unusually volatile trading conditions worldwide.

Attempted coup at MEPC

By Baron Phillips

Shareholders in MEPC, the property company, are likely to create a storm at the annua;l general meeting due shortly. A small group has sent notice to the company calling for the removal of Sir Gerald Thorley, the chairman, Mr Christopher Benson, the managing director, and Mr Alan Crowe, the company secretary.

The notices have been served under section 184 of the Companies Act 1948 and have been issued by three individual shareholders including Mr Anthony Simmons. Mr Simmons, who is Jewish, won a claim of unfair dismissed against MEPC last year on grounds of religious discrimination. He claimed that he was dismissed from the company because his religion caused the company difficulty in raising money from Arab sources.

Another notice has been served by Mr Benard Kaye who called for Mr Crowe's removal from the board in 1977.

The third notice from a shareholder of long standing who refuses to be named calls for the removal of Sir Gerald from office and is thought to have been prompted by the publicity surrounding Mr Simmons's industrial tribunal case.

This form of action by small individual shareholders is unusual. When a call was made for the removal of Mr Crowe nearly five years ago it was vociferously defeated by the shareholders present at the group's AGM

Telecom export drive to India

By Our Electronics Correspondent

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information and Technology, and Sir George Jefferson, British Telecom chairman, are to visit India next week in an attempt to secure export contracts which could be worth over £300m.

Details of the trip emerged after an announcement by British Telecom that it had formed a joint venture with Satellite Business Systems (SBS) of America, to provide advanced business telecommunication systems between Britain and the United States.

Mr Baker will visit the Philippines and Indonesia as well as India. India is currently making plans to modernize its telecommunications network and Britain will be competing for the contract, worth over £300m.

The India visit could be crucial to the future of the electronic telephone exchange System X, designed jointly by GEC, Plessey, STC and British Telecom. It has not yet been sold abroad, and its potiential is being assessed by the Department of Industry after a request by the British designers for £16m funding to adapt it for export.

It is important for British Telecom to operate its high technology sucessfully in the United Kingdom as a basis for selling its expertise abroad.

There are three System X exchanges operating in Britain — in London, in Woodbridge, Suffolk and in Arrington, Cambridgeshire. The system will be part of the corporation's modernization programme

Investment cuts may hit chemicals

By Our Industrial Staff

Investment cut backs in the chemical industry are likely to limit the scope of any forthcoming recovery, the Chemical Industries Association said yesterday.

Capital spending during the first half of last year was £605m — 16 per cent down in real terms on the same period in 1980, and broadly in line with the industry's expectations.

But the associations latest bulletin says this is a substantial sum when set against present levels of surplus capacity, low profitability and poor growth. Several companies, the report says, have indicated further cur-backs in their investment programme.

The report shows that output in the third quarter of 1981 was 4 per cent up on the previous quarter, but this is attributed mainly to a slow down in destocking.

The third-quarter results, based on Department of Industry figures, compare favourably with figures from such as France and West Germany, and confirm the continuing strength of exports.

The greatest improvements were in fertilizers, general and organic chemicals including petrochemicals, and in plastics, synthetic resins, dyestuffs and pigments. Output of inorganic products had flattened out, and toilet preparations showed no improvement.

Mr Keith Way, the association's chief economist, was much more cautious than some other forecasters.

Stock Markets

FT Index 523.7 up 5.6
FT Gilts 62.0 up 0.11
FT All Share 307.72 up 0.61
Bargains 15,393

Sterling

$1.9240 up 115 pts
Index 91.5 up 0.1

Dollar

Index 106.8 down 0.4
DM 2.2470 down 140 pts

Gold

$402.50 down $3

Money

3 mth sterling 15 11/16-15 9/16
3 mth Euro $13 9/16-13 7/16
6 mth Euro $14½-14 5/16

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Atlantic Res	5p to 210p
Bk of Scotland	8p to 500p
Burt Boulton	10p to 210p
Coalite Grp	7p to 120p
Cornell Dresses	6p to 146p
Croda Int	25½p to 69p
Fisons	15p to 161p
Gripperods	6p to 116p
Harris Q'nsway	7p to 120p
Husky Oil	30p to 500p
Rea Bros	12p to 102p
Royal Worc	10p to 102p
Utd Scientific	20p to 543p
Vickers	6p to 155p
Ward TW	10p to 202p

Falls

Amstrad	5p to 245p
Bracken Mines	7p to 122p
Burmah Oil	5p to 122p
Christies Int	4p to 136p
Chesterfield	5p to 355p
ERF	3p to 44p
Guinness Peat	5p to 88p
Hampton Gold	6p to 164p
Henlys	8p to 116p
Ingram H.	2p to 21p
Pilkington Bros	5p to 263p
Rosehaugh	4p to 247p
Sotheby PB	15p to 405p
Steinberg	1½p to 27p
Tricentrol	4p to 238p
Ultramar	5p to 498p

RTZ raises Ward bid

Rio Tinto-Zinc yesterday raised its contested offer for Sheffield cement-maker Thomas W. Ward to 225p in cash per Ward share, or convertible stock worth 28p, and extended the closing date to January 26.

RTZ's original 190p-a-share bid was due to close tomorrow, but had attracted only sufficient acceptances to give it control of 18 per cent of Ward's equity, with institutional shareholders holding onto their stakes.

However, Mr Peter Frost, Ward's chairman, rejected RTZ's increased offer, which would give Ward a market capitalization of £131m, as still grossly undervaluing the company.

He accused RTZ of trying to frighten Ward shareholders into selling out in its comments that Ward's increased profits forecast, produced on Tuesday, should be treated with caution.

Mr Frost also indicated that if he is successful in beating off RTZ, Ward would again bid for Tunnel Holdings itself.

On the stock market, Ward's share price gained 15p to 231p, RTZ's lost 2p to 427p, and Tunnel's gained 15p to 525p.

De Lorean offer postponed

Initial public offering of common shares with warrants by De Lorean Motors, expected for pricing in New york last night and for sale today, has been postponed because of market conditions,

Conran in talks

Mr Terençe Conran, chairman of Habitat, the home furnishing group that went public last October and is now merging with Mothercare, yesterday visited the offices of Prudential Corparation to explain the thinking behind the link.

Financial Editor, page 13

BUSINESS BRIEFING



This is the first of a new breed of helicopter, the Westland 30 built for British Airways and handed over to to the airline at Gatwick Airport yesterday. The helicopter, which can carry 16 passengers, uses older type engines and transmission but has a new widebodied shape. Its works say it is capable of a wide range of roles as a passenger and freight carrier.

□ Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering announced in Tokyo yesterday that it had won a 12,000m yen (about £27.588m) order from Seven Seas Transportation of India. The 41,000-ton ships will be delivered in 1983 and 1984.

Power report ready

The electricity supply industry has submitted its review of the bulk supply tariff to Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary for Energy. The tariff, effectively the wholesale price at which electricity is sold to the area electicity boards, is the key to the hoped-for reductions in charges made to energy-intensive industries such as chemicals, iron and steel and paper and board.

Mr Lawson will be pressed to make an early statement on the scope for reductions when Parliament returns this month. The high price which industrial consumers are paying for gas supplies was highlighted yesterday in a report published by National Utility Services which showed that Britain was the only country covered by the survey which levied an extra 2 per cent charge on large process users. This meant that these consumers are paying 30p a therm compared with 29.50 paid by consumers using gas for heating.

Rolls aims for a record



Car in demand, the Rolls-Royce Silver Spirit

Exports of Rolls-Royce cars are likely to set a record this year and North America could overtake Britain to become the company's biggest market, Mr George Fenn, the chief executive, predicted yesterday.

Exports in 1981 were 26 per cent up on the previous year and only just short of the highest total ever achieved, in 1976.

Rools-Royce sold 1,955 cars overseas last year, compared with 1,548 in 1980, of which 1,197 went to the United States and Canada. The total value of exports, including parts. was £77m, against £64m

Mr Fenn said they planned to increase production by between 5 and 7 per cent in 1982 and he expected that most of the extra cars would be sold abroad. Total export earnings could reach £95m.

Sales in Britian last year were 1,220, a small drop of the 1980 figure, though Mr Fenn said this was in line with the fall in new car sales generally. He pointed out that the company had made 3,175 cars in 1981, compared with 2,850 in 1980, with a 10 per cent smaller workforce.

NCB to pay £1m VAT

The national Coal Board has been ordered to pay nearly £1m to the Custom and Excise over its failure to charge value added tax on management services provided for the miners' pension fund.

A VAT tribunal yesterday decided that the pension fund would have to buy the services if they had not been supplied by the board. As a result, the Customs has charged VAT on nearly £10m paid by the fund to the NCB since 1976.

□A wage dispute among Australian dock maintenance workers which left over 100 ships stranded and threatened to lead to a national port strike has ended. But stevedoring supervisors, who have also been delaying vessels, because of a pay dipute have yet to decide whether to resume their restrictions.

□ French crude oil imports fell 18.6 per cent to 81.5 million tonnes in the first half 11 months of last year compared with the same period in 1980, according to the Paris publication de L'Industrie Petroliere.

□ A third oil find has been made at the Blina exploration area in the north west of Western Australia. Rights in the area are held by Rome Oil, Australian Occidental Petroleum, Alberta Eastern Gas and the Australian group Vamgas.

□ Perkins is to lay off 1,000 workers at its diesels plant at Peterborough this week. It has already made 1,000 men redundant.

16 pc more failures

The volume of business failures was 16 per cent higher last year than in 1980, with an increase in company collapses in all trade sectors, says Trade Indemnity, the credit monitoring firm.

Worst affected were retail and wholesale distribution, where a 27 per cent rise in failures occurred.

The steady growth in business failures which started in the last quarter of 1979 and showed a spectacular 70 per cent increase in 1980 may, however, be starting to decline. Although the mnumber of failures notified went up between the third and final quarters of 1981 from 585 to 602, this compared with 617 in the fourth quarter of 1980.

£3.7m profit

The Midlands-based Tooling Investments Group achieved a £3.7m profit (£0.8m) pre-tax in the year ended July 31, 1981, on a turnover of £15.9m (£3.5m).

Mr Ron Lynch, the group's chairman, said that the main impact on turnover and performance had been the acquisition of certain of the former Alfred Herbert Group businesses, especially the high-technology machine tool manufacturing business at Edgwick, Coventry.

TODAY

Vehicle production provisional figures for December. Company results: Electronic Rentals, John Waddington (half-yearly); Hickson and Welch, Kitchen (Robert) Taylor.

Improvement overseas helps McCorquodale

By Paul Maidment

Improved earnings overseas, especially in the United States, offset a downturn in British business for McCorquodale & Co., the speciality and security printer, which reported yesterday a small advance in pretax profits for the year to September 30 to £5m from £4.9m the previous year.

"Overseas activities have continued to grow and their successes have played a major part in protecting the group as a whole from the full impact of the severe recession in the United Kingdom," Mr Alistair McCorquodale, the chairman, said.

He added that the company's decision some years ago to expand overseas was now beginning to bear fruit. It planned to build on existing foreign investments, especially in the United States where it is looking for acquisitions.

Overseas trading profits contributed 37 per cent of group profits, with a 46 per cent rise on last year to £2.41m. United Kingdom trading profits fell by 7 per cent to £3.98m.

During the year, the group closed three factories in the United Kingdom as part of a £1.4m rationalization plan. These were a general book printing plant near Manchester, a small packaging case manufacturer near London and an engineering plant on the outskirts of Oldham.



Mr Alastair McCorquodale

It has reduced its workforce by 800 people to 4,500 over the past two years. Mr McCorquodale says there are no plans for any further closures.

The cost of the closures has been taken into the accounts as an extraordinary item offset by £500,000 for foreign exchange translation gains.

Two-year cut in graduate recruitment ends

Better outlook for class of '82

By Adrienne Gleeson

Prospects for the graduates of 1982 are pretty bad but they may be better than those which faced the class of '81. This is largely because those companies which cut their graduate intake in 1980 and 1981 in anticipation of hard times to come are now starting cautiously to expand again.

Ford's case is fairly typical. Even though the 60 graduates which it expects to recruit next year fall well short of the 150-strong annual intake of the 1970s, it is more than double last year's total. Moreover, if next year's figure is revised anyway, it is likely to be upwards. And in 1982, there will be scope for the "generalists," graduates in "non-related" disciplines such as history and English, who will be taken on as general management trainees.

At ICI it would be necessary to go back to the early 1970s or even to the expansionary years of the late 1960s, to find a "normal" year for graduate recruitment. But here again things are starting to look up. Only 60 graduates were taken on in 1980, and only about half that number in 1981. In 1982 the number is likely to be between 70 and 90 — although many of the vacancies are already earmarked for ICI sponsored students.

Even in a normal year, only around 15 per cent of ICI's intake would be generalists: and in present conditions the proportion is likely to be lower. So the generalists will have to be of a very high calibre to succeed.

What makes a high calibre candidate? Jackie Matthias, who is in charge of graduate recruitment at Tate and Lyle says that it's really a matter of personality. Tate and Lyle doesn't look for any specific disciplines, though its graduate recruits will be expected to train in finance and accountancy, production management or commercial management.

Esso's graduate intake is split equally between generalists and recruits from the relevant disciplines. Esso

Since it started to recruit graduates systematically, five years ago, Tate and Lyle has been taking on about 12 a year. But "we want the best," Jackie Matthias says, "and if we don't get them, we don't take them." She received more than 1,000 applications for the 12 jobs on offer last year and interviewed around 200 applicants at the 12 universities she visited, plus another couple of dozen from other universities at her London office.

Petroleum recruits in partnership with Esso Chemicals.

This year total numbers, if changed, are likely to be marginally up on last year, and in both years the figure is rather higher than normal, partly reflecting a desire to maintain management succession, partly the fact that Esso has big capital projects coming on-stream and wants the manpower available to manage them.

At Boots, the number of graduate recruits has dropped back since the late 1970s, but the 1982 figure is not likely to be lower than that for 1981.

Graduate recruitment in 1981-82

	Recruited in 1981	Expectations for 1982*	Generalists wanted	Specific disciplines required	Starting salary for 1982*	Graduates remaining after 5 years
Barclays	91	Approx 81	60-plus	Economists, statisticians, lawyers	£6,021-£7,321†	Approx 85%
Boots	60	Approx 60	Approx 35	Engineers, chemists, pharmacists, etc	£5,400-£6,000	Approx 60%
Brit Home St.	84	Approx 84	Almost all	—	£4,000-plus†	Approx 20%
BP	300	Approx 300	Few	Scientists, mathematicians		Approx 85%
Coats Patons	10-plus	10-plus	Almost all	Chemists, engineers	£6,000†	Not available
Esso	80	Approx 80	Approx 40	Engineers, chemists, geologists, etc	Approx £6,000†	Not available
Ford	25	60-plus	Approx 20	Engineers, systems analysts, etc		Approx 50%
ICI	Approx 30	70-90	Few (under 13)	Engineers, chemists	£6,200	Not available
Lloyds	54	Approx 60	50-plus	Mathematicians, lawyers	£6,000-£7,300	Not available
M & S**	145	145	Almost all		£5,650-plus	Approx 60%
Metal Box††	20	20-plus	Few	Mechanical and elec engineers	£5,000-plus†	Not available
Prudential	17	17-plus	Few	Actuaries, surveyors	£6,000-£6,700	Approx 70%
Tate & Lyle	12	Approx 12	All		£6,500	Approx 75%
Unilever	83	86-106	60-plus	Engineers, scientists	£6,500-plus	Not available

*These figures are only estimates. They may be adjusted, depending on the level of pay settlements in 1982 and the supply of and demand for good graduate recruits.
† Last year's figures.
**More traineeships are available at this level, but some go to entrants with previous work experience.
†† Central recruitment.

Courtaulds raid on A Holden

By Gareth David

International Paint, the highly profitable Courtaulds subsidiary which dominates the marine paint market, yesterday acquired a 12 per cent stake in Arthur Holden & Sons, the Midlands-based lacquers and varnishing group, in a dawn raid carried out by brokers W Greenwell.

Mr Philip Strurge, chairman of Holden, said yesterday that the approach was unwelcome and that the company was taking advice on the matter.

A total of 7.9 per cent of the shares were picked up from McLeod Russel, the tea plantations group, which got the shares after last December's acquisition of Warren Plantation Holdings. The rest of the shares, which were bought at 150p, are thought to have come from institutional sellers.

Mr Sturge said that some 40 per cent of the Holden shares are in the hands of about a dozen institutions, with the directors' and family interests accounting for a further 25 per cent of the shares. Manders (Holdings) has some 6.5 per cent of the shares and Metal Box around 9 per cent.

Holden shares closed the day up 50p at 158p.

Outlook gloomy for Quest

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Recession, combined with a big rise in research and technical costs, has pushed up losses at Quest Automation to £1.46m in the six months to August 31 and the directors now say that an overall loss for the year is unavoidable.

Traditionally, the group's first half is a loss making period but the latest results compare with a loss of £347,000 pretax in the same period a year ago. Turnover rose from £3.26m to £4.33m, although the figures have been distorted by the inclusion of a subsidiary bought last year.

Shares in Quest fell 32p yesterday to 100p

Mr Tony Ebel, managing director, said that most of the research and technical spending, which doubled from £449,000 to £901,000, related to investment in computer-aided design where the group was expanding and this area had also been badly hit by the recession. Demand for CAD capital goods in the £50,000 to £150,000 bracket had fallen as orders were deferred. CIL, the subsidiary bought last year, had also made a substantial loss and although it had now been reorganized there would be closure costs in the second half.

During the summer, Quest raised £4.6m through a capital injection which included a rights issue of 1.27m ordinary shares at 190p.

The chairman said in July in the accounts that although interest in group products had never been higher, orders were being deferred and group results would depend on the timing of purchasing decisions.

ACI to put restructuring plan to UK shareholders

By Our Financial Staff

American Communications Industries, the troubled, low-budget Hollywood film-maker and distributor, which has filed for bankruptcy in the United States with debts of more than $20m (£10.4m) after a run of flops, is to hold an informal meeting of its British shareholders in London next Tuesday.

Mr Michael Leone, the Beverly lawyer who founded ACI and is now chief executive with 92 per cent of the shares, will explain the company's capital restructuring propsals.

ACI, which was the first American company to be quoted in London before New York but had its quotation on the Unlisted Securities Market suspended last Monday at its own request, has filed under chapter 11 of the US bankruptcy code.

This permits it to present to a court within a fortnight a scheme of reorganization that covers both capital reconstruction and the handling of its creditors and others with claims against it. At the same time, the company is allowed to continue to operate.

Finishing touches are being put to the scheme in Los Angeles this week in negotiations involving Bankers Trust, ACI's biggest creditor. The bank hs lent $28m to the company and now effectively owns ACI's film assets, which have been used to repay part of this sum.

Mr Tony Rudd, a director and partner of former stockbroker Rowe Rudd, said that the scheme of reorganization would mean that Mr Leone would lose control of ACI, probably to the company's debenture holders. These are dominated by a dozen American frokerage firms. Bankers Trust is unlikely to take an equity stake in the reconstructed company.

Candecca deal with Tarmac

By Our Financial Staff

In a significant regrouping of the exploration and production interests of smaller British oil companies, Candecca Resources has merged its offshore assets with Plascom, a subsidiary of Tarmac, the construction and industrial group.

The deal values Candecca, one of the fastest growing of secondary oil stocks, at £24m. Among Candecca's interests is a 41 per cent stake in the Hatfield Moors oil and gas well where Mr "Boots" Hansen yesterday extinguished Britain's biggest oil-field fire.

Under the new arrangement, Plascom will take over three Candecca subsidiaries: Candecca North Sea, Candecca Ireland, and Candecca Resources (Deutschland). Tarmac will also receive three million new Candecca shares, about 10 per cent of the enlarged capital.

Candecca will in return receive a 36 per cent stake in Plascom and will also manage Plascom's production and exploration interests.

Hall Electric to be sold by Grampian Holdings

Grampian Holdings is to sell the operating assets and business of Hall Electric to Tradaville, a private company. The book value of Hall's net tangible assets being sold is £1.07m. This excludes a freehold property and an investment in a subsidiary, totalling £667,000, which have been retained by Grampian. The price will be £850,000 cash and an issue of £75,000 of loan stock, payable in five equal annual instalments.

Brown & Tawse

After the big drop in profits in 1980-81, London-based Brown and Tawse is starting to recover.

In the half-year to Sept. 30, pretax profits rose to £1.35m, compared with £1.03m in the first half of the previous year and just £544,000 in the second half of that year. Declaring an unchanged interim payment of 2p gross, the board says it fully expects that the profit improvement will continue in the second half-year.

Jackson Group

The Jackson Group has bought ATC Pneumatics, an offshoot of WGI. ATC has a substantial turnover in the provision of compressed air equipment and services.

Branches at Northampton, Nottingham, Sheffield and Hull will be merged into Jackson's offshoot, Anglia Pneumatics, which operates similar sales branches at Norwich, Luton and London.

Lofs acquisition

London and Overseas Freighters, which has owned a 51 per cent stake in Welsh Overseas Freighters since it started trading 20 years ago, has reached agreement to buy the remaining 49 per cent for £2.66m. WOF's main asset is the Welsh Voyager, built in 1977, which is a sister-ship to the three 27,107 dwt. bulk carriers already owned by Lofs.

At March 31; WOF's net tangible assets were £4.9m, including cash of £2.3m.

Ransomes Sims

Ransomes Sims and Jefferies has sold its distribution offshoot, Ransomes Grass Machinery (Scotland), to Frews Tractors of Perth for £800,000. Frews already distributes Ransomes' products in other areas of Scotland.

Business appointments

New Whitbread director

Mr Lionel Ross is to join the board of Whitbread & Company as finance director on April 1 in place of Mr Andrew McQuillan upon his retirement. Mr Ross joins Whitbread from Allied Suppliers (Holdings), formerly Cavenham, where he has been finance director since 1968.

Mr Bruce Alvis has become a member of the main board of London Tobacco Company.

Mr A. D. Househam has been appointed to the board of Ofrex Group.

Mr Ernest Kearns and Mr W. Frederick Lomax have joined the board of W. M. Mowat and Sons.

Mr S. Hanratty has been made managing director of Scangle International, a member of the Myson Group.

Mr P. T. Gustafsson has joined the board of Dennis and Gemmill.

Mr Keith G. Hancox has been appointed managing director of George Cohen Machinery. Mr Hancox was managing director of Sambron.

Mr Ivor Wood has been appointed financial director of Purnell and Sons. He was formerly financial director of Eric Bemrose.

Mr David Dixon has succeeded Sir Arthur Collins as senior partner and Mr Robin Paul has joined the partnership of Withers.

Mr Andrew K. Stewart-Roberts has been elected a member of the London committee of Ottoman Bank, on place of Mr G. K. Elliott, who has resigned.

Mr J. R. Sands has been appointed to the board of J. W. Cameron.

Stock markets

Ford vote and raid rumours lift equities

A new round of dawn raid fever swept the equity market yesterday. Unigate was the focus of after hours attention jumping 9p to 108p amid talk of a bid, or at least a dawn raid, from the sugar giant Tate & Lyle. At this level Unigate is worth about £243m. However, last night dealers were treating the rumours sceptically.

Tate & Lyle has full-year figures due out on January 20 and is expected to reveal pre-tax profits of around £33m, against £27.1m. The price ended 8p up at 208p.

P & O Deferred shares leapt 9p to 134p amid talk of a dawn raid from the Far East this morning. There was certainly some solid Far Eastern support, but a more likely explanation was the amount of activity in the shares in the traded options market where dealers were actively covering their positions.

Nevertheless, it was all good news for the market and, with the Ford workers voting to accept the latest wage offer, the *FT* Index reversed its earlier fall of 4.2 to close 5.6 up at 523.7.

Gilts extended their overnight rally on the back of Tuesday's money supply figures with rises of up to £¼ reported across the board in thin trade.

On the takeover front, RTZ, as predicted, raised its terms from Thomas W Ward from 190p a share to 225p. Brokers Hoare Govett were able to pick up over 2m shares of Ward, or around 10 per cent, taking RTZ's stake to 27 per cent. Ward ended the day 3p above the latest offer price, a rise on the day of 15p. But RTZ slipped 2p to 427p.

Meanwhile, *Tunnel Holdings 'B'* hardened 15p to 525p and with Ward holding 42 per cent of the shares it follows that a bid from RTZ may soon be forthcoming.

The first dawn raid of the New Year was carried out by brokers W Greenwell, who picked up 854,000 shares or 12 per cent of the equity, of *Arthur Holden* at 150p. *International Paint*, unchanged at 213p, was the preditor and does not appear to have ruled out a full bid at some stage. *Metal Box*, up 2p at 162p, still hold 9 per cent of the shares, but Warren Holdings, now owned by Mcleod Russel, has sold its 7.9 per cent.

Mercantile House shares slumped 10p to 410p on rumours that it is the latest frontrunner as a bidder for troubled Guinness Peat, where the share price rose 5p to 95p. A side runner, tipped to pick up Guinness Mahon, the banking subsidiary which is the jewel in the Guinness Peat portfolio, was Britannia Arrow. Another possible bidder is ITT, which is due to obtain a London listing soon.

In electricals, a late rally by GEC allowed one seller to dispose of 300,000 shares, worth £2.4m, at market levels, with the price finishing 3p higher at 812p. Thorn EMI, with figures expected next week, hardened 3p to 461p.

Equity turnover on January 5 was £90.853m (12,319 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were P & O D'fd, GEC, Aitken Hume, Plessey, Candedia, Tozer Kemsley, Quest Auto, Royal Dutch, SW Berisford, Trafalgar House, Land Secs, Brown & Tawse, Tunnel B and A Holden.

Traditional options saw calls in Bowater on 20p, G M Firth on 22p, Tozer Kemsley on 7p and Lonrho on 6¼p. Puts were arranged in Royal Bank of Scotland at 24p and doubles in BP at 37p and RTZ at 59p.

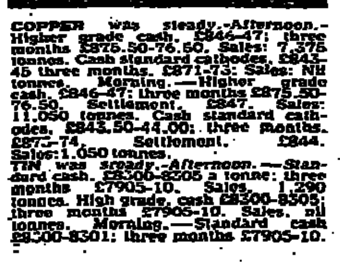
Traded options: 1,101 contracts were recorded, of which GEC attracted 164 calls, mostly in the April 850p series.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Brown & Tawse (I)	23.6(26.5)	1.35(1.03)	6.3(4.8)	1.4(1.4)	6/4	—(6.4)
McCorquodale (F)	90.7(80.6)	5(4.9)	24.5(26.1)	5.2(5.2)	18/2	8(7.89)
Quest Auto (I)	4.33(3.26)	1.4a(0.34a)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *a* Loss.

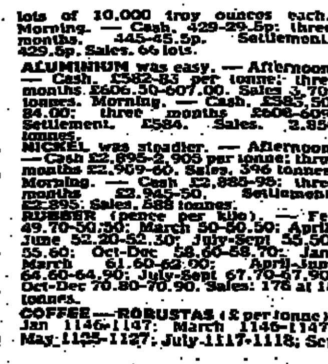
Commodities



COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Higher grade cash, £846-47; three months £875.50-76.50. Sales: 7,375 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £843-45 three months. £871-73. Sales: Nil tonnes. Morning.—Higher grade cash, £846-47; three months £875.50-76.50. Settlement, £847. Sales: 11,050 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £843.50-44.00; three months. £873-74. Settlement, £844. Sales: 1,050 tonnes.
TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £8300-8305 a tonne; three months £7905-10. Sales, 1,290 tonnes. High grade, cash £8300-8305; three months £7905-10. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £8300-8301; three months £7905-10.



Settlement, £8301. Sales, 1,140 tonnes. High grade, cash £8300-8301; three months, £7905-10. Settlement, £8301. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M34.80 a pical.
LEAD was easy. Afternoon.—Cash, £330-32 per tonne; three months, £345-46. Sales, 6,700 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £340-41; three months, £356.50-57.00. Settlement, £341. Sales, 13,750 tonnes.
ZINC was easy. Afternoon.—Cash £437-38 per tonne; three months, £451-52. Sales, 2,525 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £440.50-41.00; three months, £454.50-55.00. Settlement, £441. Sales 5,400 tonnes.
PLATINUM was at £198.95 ($383) a troy ounce.
SILVER was steady. Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 429.40p per troy ounce (United States equivalent, 826.20c); three months, 445.30p (855.20c); six months, 463p (886.60c); one year, 496p (948.60c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 432.5-33.5p; three months, 448.5-49.0p. Sales, 20



lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 429-29.5p; three months, 445-45.5p. Settlement, 429.5p. Sales, 66 lots.
ALUMINIUM was easy.—Afternoon.—Cash, £582-83 per tonne; three months £606.50-607.00. Sales 3,700 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £583.50-84.00; three months £608-609. Settlement, £584. Sales, 2,850 tonnes.
NICKEL was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash £2,895-2,905 per tonne; three months £2,959-60. Sales, 396 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £2,885-95; three months £2,945-50. Settlement, £2,895. Sales, 588 tonnes.
RUBBER (pence per kilo).—Feb 49.70-50.30; March 50-50.50; April-June 52.20-52.30; July-Sept 55.50-55.60; Oct-Dec 58.60-58.70; Jan-March 61.60-62.00; April-June 64.60-64.90; July-Sept 67.70-67.90; Oct-Dec 70.80-70.90. Sales: 176 at 16 tonnes.
COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Jan 1146-1147; March 1146-1147; May 1125-1127; July 1117-1118; Sep



1113-1114; Nov 1107-1109; Jan 1100-1110. Sales: 2,816 lots including 20 options.
COCOA (£ per metric ton) March 1188-1189; May 1185-1187; July 1195-1196; Sep 1204-1206; Dec 1221-1225; May 1235-1245. Sales: 2,187 lots including three options. ICCO prices: daily (Jan 5) 101.50c; indicator price (Jan 6) 5-day average 97.23c. (US cents per lb.).
SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £2 lower at £157; the "whites" price was unchanged at £166. Futures (£ per tonne): March 169.30-169.40; May 171.75-171.90; Aug 175.05-175.80; Oct 179.50-181.25; March 184.50-185.00; May 185.40-186.85. Sales: 3,264 lots. ISA prices (Jan 5): daily 12.47c; 15-day average 13.13c.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 130.65 on Jan 5 against 131.08 a week earlier.

Wall St

New York, Jan 6.—Uncertainty over the direction of interest rates kept stocks lower despite an unsuccessful effort to rally late in the day.

The Dow Jones industrial average had dropped almost nine points by early afternoon in a continuation of yesterday's rout, but then picked up in late trading and ended down 4.28 at 861.02.

Declines, however, were significantly higher than advances by a margin of 1,040 to 470. Volume rose to some 51 million shares from 47.51 million yesterday.

	Jan 6	Jan 5		Jan 6	Jan 5		Jan 6	Jan 5
Allied Chem	44	44¼	Fst Nat Boston	44½	45	Proctor Gamble	78½	78½
Allied Stores	25¾	25¾	Fst Penn Corp	3¼	3¼	Pub Ser El & Gas	18¼	18¼
Allis Chalmers	15½	15½	Ford	17¼	17¼	Raytheon	35¾	35¼
Alcoa	25½	25¾	GAF Corp	14¾	14¾	RCA Corp	18¾	18¾
Amax Inc	47¾	48¾	Gen Dynamics	23¾	23¾	Republic Steel	24¾	25¾
Amerada Hess	22¾	23	Gen Electric	57¼	57¾	Reynolds Ind	46¾	46¾
Am Airlines	16¾	16¾	Gen Foods	30	30¾	Reynolds Metal	23¾	24
Am Brands	38¾	38¾	Gen Mills	34¾	34¾	Rockwell Int	30¾	30¾
Am Broadcast	32¾	34¼	Gen Motors	38¾	38¾	Royal Dutch	34	34¼
Am Can	33¾	33¾	Gen Pub Util NY	6¾	6¾	Safeways	27	28¾
Am Cyanamid	27¾	27¾	Gen Tel Elec	31¾	31¾	St Regis Paper	30	30¼
Am Elec Power	16¾	16¾	Gen Tire	21½	21¾	Santa Fe Ind	20¾	21¾
Am Home	35½	35¾	Genesco	6¾	6¾	SCM	22¾	22¾
Am Motors	2¾	2¾	Georgia Pacific	19¾	20¼	Schlumberger	57¾	58
Am Nat Res	42	42	Getty Oil	60	61¾	Scott Paper	16½	16¾
Am Standard	28¾	30½	Gillette	33¾	34	Seagram	57¾	57¾
Am Telephone	58¾	58¾	Goodrich	21¾	22½	Sears Roebuck	16¾	16½
AMF Inc	26¾	27	Goodyear	18¾	18¾	Shell Oil	40½	42¾
Armco Steel	26¾	26¾	Gould Inc	22	22¾	Shell Trans	29¾	29¾
Asarco	26	26¾	Grace	44¾	44¾	Signal Co	25¾	25¾
Ashland Oil	29¾	30¾	Gt Atlc & Pacific	3¾	4¾	Singer	12¾	13
Atlantic Richfield	43¾	46½	Greyhound	15½	15½	Sony	17¾	17¾
Avco	20	20	Grumman Corp	26¾	26¾	Sth Cal Edison	28¾	28¾
Avon Products	29¾	30	Gulf Oil	34	33¾	Southern Pacific	46¾	39¾
Bankers Tst NY	32¾	32¾	Gulf & West	16¾	16¾	Southern Rly	63	62¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Institutions: a need for respect not reverence

It is one thing to respect the institutions, pension funds, insurance companies and unit trusts, who handle the nation' savings, but quite another to revere them. Yet many in the City are doing just this even though these institutions are as likely to lapse into error and muddle like everyone else. Prudential Assurance, our biggest investor is hailed for summoning Mr Habitat to its bar at the famous Holborn headquarters where he yesterday explained the thinking behind the merger planned with Mothercare.

This institution whip-cracking comes hard on the roasting of Lord Grade and his associates at Associated Communications Corporation for awarding around £750,000 to former colleague Mr Jack Gill who has left the group. The Pru itself ticked off fellow institutions last November for being irresponsible in selling out their shares in T.W.Ward, the cement maker in a Rio Tinto-Zinc dawn raid.

On the face of it, Mr Conran's visit looks pointless. What can he hope to tell the men at the Pru that he has not already told his own shareholders? If the answer is nothing then one can only muse at the minutes of the meeting which will presumably be prepared.



Terence Conran, chairman of Habitat

The Pru and several other institutions also seem to be getting into a muddle over their investment policies. They must decide whether they are in the business of backing entrepreneurs or not. Entrepreneurs take risks to win the sort of profits that escape more pedestrian businessmen, but sometimes they slip up. Mr Selim Zilkha succeeded brilliantly at Mothercare for some years before the secret of growth began to elude him. He hands over to another entrepreneur who thinks he can do for Mothercare what he has already done for Habitat.

There seems to be little sense in backing both Mr Zilkha and Mr Conran and then, or so it seems, ponder ditching Mr Conran just as he exercises his entrepreneurial skills. If Mr Conran is to succeed, he must have time and time is surely what the great institutions are in a position to make available, given their own long term investment requirements.

One problem here is that institutions are perceived by outsiders to be clannish and unforgiving. The Australian entrepreneur Mr Holmes a'Court, Lord Grade's new colleague, seems to have gone down reasonably in the City, but many in the square mile are as unforgiving as ever to Mr Tiny Rowland, whom, it seems, can do no right.

It is time that institutions were dislodged from their pedestal of rectitude. The interests of individual institutions are not necessarily those of other shareholders; and their investment timidity may well go against the national interest. One or two of the big brethren are accused of blocking moves to unseat lethargic managements for no better reason than they get on very well with them.

Construction

Papering over the cracks

Britain's construction industry is among the nation's most hard-pressed sectors. Already about 20 per cent of its workforce are without jobs if the materials producers are included and probably 25 per cent if they are removed from the picture. Over the past two years there has been a big downturn in the volume of orders which is reflected in a woefully inadequate house building programme and a neglect of Britain's basic infrastructure, such as roads, sewers and waterways.

In the past the industry has been firm supporters of a Conservative Government, although the property industry has discovered a far more profitable existance under the Labour Party, but this rapport is beginning to look ragged.

Yesterday's publication of Mr John Stanley's discussion document submitted to the National Economic Development Council perhaps underscores the present Government's dilemma in being able to cope and understand the construction industry within the context of its economic policies. At best Mr Michael Heseltine's and Mr Stanley's policies aimed at stimulating construction activity is piecemeal but lacking overall direction, while at worst they paper over the increasing cracks in the industry.

The last forecast from the Building Material Producers indicated that the industry's output could fall by a staggering 13 per cent in the current financial year on top of the 5 per cent decline in 1980. While recent workload surveys from the civil engineering contractors show the sector to be in a deep and prolonged recession.

One of these studies showed that if public sector pay increases were kept in line with the private sector, savings of between £4,000m and £5,000m could be made and that if only half of Government and local authority employees lost through natural wastage are replaced, then a further saving of £3,500m would be made by 1984-5. While at the same time, an injection of £6,000m into the Government's capital expenditure programme over the next two or three years, could increase national output by 4 per cent and cut unemployment by 500,000.

Aid for Ulster

Qualified progress

The 1982-3 public spending programme announced by Northern Ireland Secretary Mr James Prior at Stormont yesterday will prove to be less of an economic bost to Ulster than his own upbeat advance billing had, perhaps unwittingly, led the Northern Ireland public, industry and unions to expect.

Government spending in the province is to be increased by £91m over the current year to £3,510m , alhough in real terms this is a rise of little more than one per cent. There are to be redeployments inside the Budget to reflect changing priorities.

Mr Prior forecast that the new spending would add 9,000 job "opportunities" (including 3,500 places in expanded youth training programmes, and, as such, not "real" jobs) but he was careful to stress that this would not mean a straightforward decrease of 9,000 in the province's current unemployment total of almost 109,000 since he frankly admitted that it was impossible to forecast what other jobs may disappear during the forthcoming year.

One of the budgetary redeployments is in favour of new house building and the rehabilitation and modernization of existing dwellings although in this field it is clear that the government is not prepared to spend as much as earlier indications had led observers to believe.

With some 25,000 unemployed, Ulster's hard-pressed construction industry may see an additional 2,000 jobs through the expanded housing programme, but, in the civil engineering sector, may lose a similar number. A big onstruction programme at Aldergrove Airport is nearing its end and road spending in the forthcoming financial year is being trimmed by £3m over tha predicted last year. Virtually the only two main public contracts still running in Ulster are Belfast's link road between the M1 and M2 motorways and construction of the second Foyle Bridge at Londonderry, both of which ae well advanced.

Can the architects outmanoeuvre Mrs Oppenheim on fees?

The long argument between architects and a succession of governments about the fixing of fees is aproaching its final stage. Its progress is being watched with keen apprehension by other professions whose work is priced according to fixed charges, irrespective of the amount of labour required for each task.

The outcome of the architect's struggle is therefore of interest to such professionals as solicitors and to those who pay for their services.

Architects now occupy the centre of the stage because, almost 14 years after the Prices and Income Board decided that mandatory fee scales should be abolished, the Government has decided to abolish them and institute what it calls "free competition."

Mr Owen Luder, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, said confidently just before Christmas that voluntary changes being prepared by his organization were "within negotiable distance" of what the Government wanted.

He was speaking less than a fortnight after Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, had threatened to impose change by law if the architects failed to produce an acceptable blueprint for voluntary reform by early March.

So far there is no sign that the Government wants to compromise. There are essentially two stages in the "negotiable distance" mentioned by Mr Luder. One is to move from mandatory fees, under which an architect is paid a fixed percentage of the cost of the building he designs, to a scale of recommended fees which gives greater scope fpr haggling.

Fees charged by RIBA members under the present mandatory system are based on a scale of percentages of the building cost of each project. No member may charge less than the official percentage, which starts at 5.5 per cent on a new building costing more than £1.75m.

The highest minimum percentage laid down by the institute is 13 per cent for architectural work on an alteration to an existing building when the alteration costs £2,500 or less. The largest percentage for new buildings and the smallest for work on existing buildings is 10 per cent.

Most of the architectural profession accepted the first stage in November, so that half of the "negotiable distance" has been covered.

The second half is more difficult, since the profession does not wish to cross it, while Mrs Oppenheim insists that it must be crossed. She is engaged in a similar tussle with quantity surveyors, who already operate a scale of recommended fees.

The negotiating process that the professions want is as follows:

1. Prospective client discusses the nature and quality of work required with firms of achitects or surveyors.
2. Prospective client appoints one firm.
3. At that point, and not before, bargaining about price begins with that firm only.
4. Clients who are dissatisfied with price bargaining must dismiss their chosen firm, appoint another, and start haggling with the new one.

The system Mrs Oppenheim wants is as follows:

1. Prospective clients may negotiate about any aspect of a job with firms before making an appointment.
2. Firms must be allowed to quote prices against each other before appointment.
3. Clients will not be allowed to hold "auctions" in which they force groups of firms to make ever-decreasing bids against each other. Mrs Oppenheim believes that this will be an adequate safeguard against suicidal price-cutting. Once two firms have each made one bid against each other, they will not be allowed to continue the process.

Picture by Janette Beckman

Owen Luder: worried about the minister's 'health warning'.

That is the type of "Dutch auction" that the Government will not permit.

The Order it has threatened to impose this year would ban "any prohibition of fee competition other than one which is only a prohibition on successive competitive quoting".

Although architects and quantity surveyors face the same legal threat, the architects, are carrying the flag in public through Mr Luder's forceful campaigning. His institute is worried by what it calls the "health warning" in Mrs Oppenheim's package.

Mr Luder has a secret weapon in his armoury. He will deploy it in the fortnight before meeting Mrs Oppenheim, just before the council of his institute meets at the end of January to debate fee scales. The weapon is opposition in ministries other than Mrs Oppenheim's Department of Trade to her vision of free competition.

Mr Luder's institute, which represents a large but dwindling majority of British architects, is counting on the Department of the Environment to place a gently restraining hand on the Department of Trade.

It expects Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to sympathise with its argument that open competition on price would force architects to reduce the quality of service and leave the country with an inheritance from the 1980s of badly-designed buildings.

If Mr Luder succeeds, he will have won a notable victory for his institute, which faces steady growth in the small number of architects who qualify to practise but prefer not to belong to a professional institute. Mr Luder's hand has been weakened by a decision last year of the statutory Registration Council which issues codes of conduct for all architects, whether they belong to institutes or not.

The council decreed last year that before agreeing to work for a client, an architect should define the terms of the agreement including "the method of calculation of remuneration". Constitutional experts in the profession believe that the clause amounts to an acceptance of fee bargaining before appointment.

Hugh Clayton

Economic notebook

The fallacy that automation costs jobs

When 70 per cent of the population of Japan is worried about the way robots may destroy jobs, as a recent poll suggested, the automation industry has a presentation problem. Yet one of the few things on which economic theory of all the different schools agrees is that the idea that automation costs jobs is a damaging myth.

It not merely brings a new and undesirable element of superstition into economics. It acts as a barrier to understanding how we should manage change and what the causes of our present problems are.

At first sight it seems so like commom sense. People work in factories and offices. If machines are brought in to do the work, the jobs are destroyed. As jobs disappear the level of unemployment rises. It appears that the only way to prevent the creation of a society with many millions of unemployed is to find some way of sharing out the jobs, either by shorter working weeks or by changing our idea of work.

Yet there is no truth in any of these ideas. They are just a restatement of one of the oldest errors of economics — the lump of labour fallacy. Whenever unemployment rises this notion is given a new lease of life; and when unemployment falls people forget about it.

What happens when machines come in to the office or factory? Productivity rises. Computers take over the processing of cheques from clerks. Word processors quadruple the amount of work a typist can do. In practice, things are more complex. The theoretical gains in efficiency which the machines can deliver rarely materialise in full.

This is hardly surprising. In most economies, the actual level of productivity is far below the level which ought to be attained using existing machines. Many of the ambitious computerization schemes of the 1960s, like the driving licence centre at Swansea, did not deliver the productivity that was promised. We can be sure that their successors in the 1980s will not either.

But even if the microprocessor and the robot could be introduced in a way that used them to their greatest potential, there would be no necessary increase in unemployment. One reason is that in the offices where it is introduced, new technology is often used to increase the information available to managers rather than cut staff. Thirty years ago, the photocopier looked as if it would destroy a large percentage of office employment by its ability to cut out copy-typing.

The result has been very different. We have seen an explosion in the amount of paper at work. A combination of this and the recession has produced an extraordinary paradox. The time of greatest concern in the West about technological unemployment has coincided with one of the worst productivity performances in post-war history.

> 'Whatever the cause of the unemployment of the past six years, it cannot be technology raising productivity thus wiping out jobs.'

Whatever may be the cause of the unemployment of the past six years, it cannot be technology raising productivity thus wiping out jobs. Employment has fallen less over the past 10 years than anyone would have predicted in 1970 had they known what was going to happen to output in Britain and the world. Productivity has grown less, not more, than in the 1960s.

But suppose that the productivity dreams of Silicon Valley and some of the Japanese companies come true. Would a technological revolution like that cause unemployment? Again the answer is no.

Let us suppose that we saw a dramatic gain in productivity through the introduction of new technology — so that productivity growth doubled or even quadrupled.

At the macro level, that ought to allow the Government to expand the economy much faster. If productivity growth is 10 per cent a year and the labour force is stable, there is no reason why the economy should not grow at 10 per cent a year, as the Japanese discovered to their great benefit. If output is growing at a lower level than the economy is capable of providing, the blame ought to be pinned firmly where it belongs, on the government which is preventing it.

Look at things at the microlevel, which is how the debate is usually carried out. Suppose a company brings in new technology and is able to produce goods with only 10 per cent of its previous workforce. In practice that will not cut the costs of production to a tenth. Those workers who remain will get pay rises. They will spend their extra pay buying goods and services and providing some employment elsewhere.

But suppose that there is a very substantial cut in the cost of providing goods, or services. Either people will buy more, as they are doing with goods like calculators which have fallen in price dramatically, or they will be able to spend less of their income, as might happen if car prices fell because of automation in the factories. But if they spend less on cars they will have more to spend on other things. So the result is not to abolish jobs but to transfer them.

There are two common objections to this. The first is that in some way the economy will be saturated with goods. It is, of course, possible that one day we shall all be so rich that we have everything that we want. There is no sign in the economic debate going on at present which indicates that this is something many people feel now.

The second objection is a much more serious one. It is that the kind of jobs available will change faster than people's ability to change their skills. There is potentially a problem here, but it ought not to be oversold.

In times of full employment, people are constantly losing one job and getting another. Much more training is obviously needed: but if the jobs are there, people can adapt or be trained to do them.

Anyone who says that the lump of labour fallacy is indeed that sounds as if they are just taking a Panglossian view that everything is for the best. That is manifestly not true with unemployment running at well over three million in Britain and rising throughout the industrial world. But false explanations lead to false solutions and eventually the abandonment of the search for correct answers.

David Blake

Business Diary: Accountants' touting beyond our Ken

The august heads of Britain's top 13 accounting firms have been pained to find in their post-Christmas mail a most unseasonal letter from Ken Sharp, the head of the Government accountancy service.

Sharp has written to complain of touting by some firms for public sector business, which, he says, is in "clear breach" of the guidelines of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Sharp refuses to discuss the letter, which he says is private, and so too - perhaps more understandably do the recipients that Business Diary phoned yesterday. Nonetheless, civil servants are receiving glossy brochures from accountancy firms detailing their services.



Touts are out: Ken Sharp, Government Accounting Service head

Strict ethical and disciplinary rules govern advertising by accountants, but business is so bad and public sector work so tempting that the rules are being bent.

Sharp is not, in fact, playing dog in a manger. Public sector bodies are free to use outside accountants, but the form is for these bodies to consult Sharp's own shortlist of outside firms and their services, not for the firms themselves to go looking for business.

Tom King, the Minister of State for Local Government and Environmental Services, recently asked accountants to extend all the help they can to the public sector.

One of the top 13 firms, Deloitte Haskins and Sells is taking the minister very much at his word.

The magazine *Accountancy Age* will report today that the firm has hired as advisors Sir Douglas Henley, former comptroller and auditor general Sir William Ryland, former chairman of the Post Office, and Sir Charles Villiers, former chairman of British Steel.

On your marks

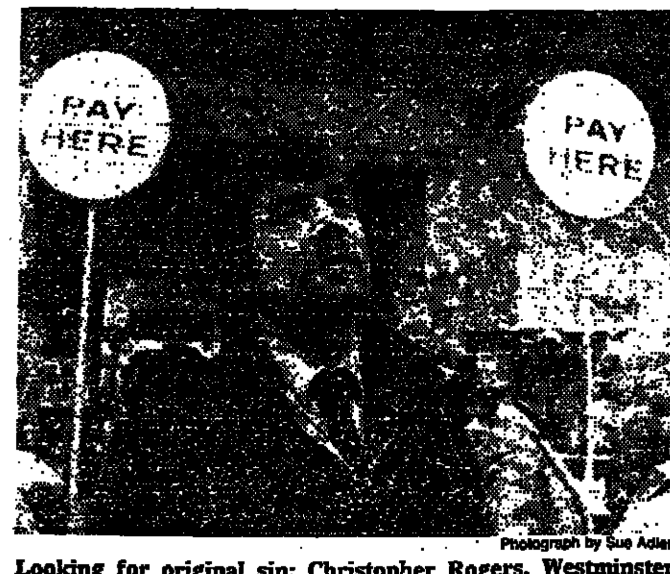
In case you did not know the Trade Descriptions (Origin Marking) (Miscellaneous Goods) Order 1981 came into effect on New Year's Day. Despite this portentous circumstance, there is no shortage of textiles, carpets, clothing, shoes, cutlery and electrical appliances on offer in the January sales along London's Oxford Street Displaying no visible signs of origin.

The order applies to these categories of goods and is intended to ensure that the consumer has an opportunity to see which country the stuff comes from before deciding whether or not to buy it.

The shops were notably complacent about their failure to comply. "Look, matey, it's got the price on it, and it's low," one trader aggressively told Business Diary. "That should be enough for anyone, right?

A shoe shop selling "Japanese slippers" bearing the contradictory label "Made in Taiwan" commented: "Look, they are slippers like the Japanese wear. They buy them. We call them Japanese. Fair enough?"

Mr Christopher Rogers, head of Westminster city council's trading standards department and responsible eventually for enforcing the order, said: "It is really too early to do much about it yet. We have sent round an explanatory leaflet to tell the shops what is required, but there are pipeline provisions which exempt all goods that were imported before January 1, which would apply to almost all the stock that is in the shops now." Customers who were buying cutlery and clothes of unstated origin were for the most part unconcerned. "I like the shape", a woman said of her new cutlery set. "I don't care whether it was made by aborigines or pygmies. It looks like a good buy to me."



Photograph by Sue Adler

Looking for original sin: Christopher Rogers, Westminster City's trading standards department, in an Oxford Street store yesterday.

The only person I discovered who was influenced by a country of origin marking was a woman buying cut-price wine glasses (not covered by the order).

"I'm buying them", she said, because they are made in Poland.

Grundig's LP

Ludwig Poullain, the former head of Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, seems to be on the brink of a career comeback — the second since his dismissal from the bank in 1977.

After a court in Munster found him completely innocent late last year of charges of breach of trust while in charge of the bank, it has been disclosed that he is likely to join the Grundig consumer electronics group in an advisory capacity.

Poullain built up the West LB in the 1970s making it one of West Germany's leading banks.

Although the consumer electronics industry may not be the safest haven in West German business life — the Dual record player firm recently made headlines by going bankrupt — it should offer more than the first job taken on by Poullain after his banking career ended. In September, 1978, Berthold Beitz, the supervisory board chairman of the Krupp Group, hired him to breath life into the Zurich based Iran-Krupp Investment AG, which was set up in 1975 as a result of the partnership agreed in the mid-1970s between Krupp and the Shah of Iran.

Ross Davies

Football

How United stopped the march to exits by disgruntled followers

By Keith Macklin

Manchester United 1 Everton 1

The Old Trafford title pretenders gave their supporters 80 minutes of stale beer and only 10 minutes of sparkle last night. Those last few minutes of frantic attack produced an equaliser against a workmanlike Everton who had seemed certain to win their fourth consecutive League game after Sharp had put them ahead with an excellently conceived and finished goal.

A cross from Lodge created a scramble in the United goalmouth, but eventually Bailey got his hands on the ball. When Stapleton ran clear the crowd roared in anticipation, but Stapleton, one of Britain's most expensive footballers, seemed uncertain what to do and eventually had a tame shot easily gathered by Southall. Stapleton gave McGarvey a clear route up the left, but the cross was a gift for Southall.

It was pedestrian stuff from both sides, but at last there came a move worthy of the First Division, though the finish spoiled the quality of the move. Stapleton, McGarvey, Robson and McIlroy combined neatly on the right, but McIlroy was eventually crowded out on the touch-line.

Sharp made a splendid run for Everton, but shot over the bar, and at the other end Robson sent in a shot which had more power than direction. Robson created another half chance for McIlroy, but he hesitated and was lost. The same Irishman had the clearest chance of the game so far when Albiston's left-wing centre dropped invitingly on to his instep. With all the goal to shoot at, he placed it wide, and it proved a costly mistake. Everton went to the other end, Irvine swept over an excellent cross and Sharp moved in to head a fine goal.

The only ploy United had played really well in the first half was the off-side trap, a tactic hardly designed to endear them to supporters reared on more positive virtues. United had to show more urgency in the second half and won two quick corners. From the second Southall lost possession, but the red shirts could not force the ball through a forest of legs.

Robson should have equalised when Stapleton put him clean through, but yet another costly purchase was found wanting at the vital moment. He shot wide as Southall came out. In the last quarter of an hour, the famous Old Trafford roar swelled to a crescendo as the United supporters determined to blow the ball into the Everton net with a tidal wave of sound.

It worked. United at last went forward with fire and purpose, the Everton defence were rocked for the first time, and at last the Stretford End could cheer a goal. McGarvey and Robson combined in the penalty area, and when Robson pushed the ball back to Stapleton, the centre forward at last found the mark with a low right-foot shot. His expression at scoring contained as much relief as joy and the march to the exits of disgruntled followers was momentarily halted.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G Bailey; J Gidman, A Albiston, R Wilkins, K Moran, M Buchan, B Robson, S McGarvey, F Stapleton, S Coppell, S McIlroy.

EVERTON: N Southall; G Stevens, K Ratcliffe, M Higgins, M Lyons, A Irvine, S McMahon, K Richardson, G Sharp, P Eastoe, P Lodge.

Referee: N J Ashley (Nantwich).



Heath: plenty of progress in first full season.

Heath goes to Everton

Adrian Heath, Stoke City's England under-21 international midfield player, is poised to join Everton. Stoke last night accepted a £700,000 bid—but will not release the player until suitable replacements have been found.

Stoke's manager, Ritchie Barker indicated last night that he was seeking two or three players to strengthen his squad and the move into the transfer market will be financed by Heath's switch to Merseyside.

Heath, a talented youngster, showed plenty of progress in his first full season in 1979-80 and has since played for England under-21 three times. He scored six goals last season and in the current programme has notched five.

John Deehan completed his £175,000 transfer to Norwich City last night when he signed in on the pitch before the club's home friendly with Aberdeen. Deehan, 24, had been at Norwich on a month's loan from West Bromwich Albion.

Leicester still in the dark

The floodlights went out at Scunthorpe last night, stopping the FA Cup third round tie against Hereford United for 27 minutes, and even when they came back on, the watching Leicester City manager, Jock Wallace, was still in the dark about his team's fourth round opponents.

Scunthorpe and Hereford drew 1—1 and will meet again at Hereford on Monday to decide who has a home fourth round tie against Leicester. Showers put Hereford ahead after 15 minutes and Stewart scored an equalizer after 50 minutes. Six minutes later the floodlights failed and when play was restarted, neither side could find the spark to light their hopes.

Managerless Bristol City, struggling near the foot of the third division and facing financial problems, earned a fourth round visit to Aston Villa thanks to a teenager, Chandler, whose first senior goal brought victory at Peterborough. He settled a keenly fought match with a 20-yard shot in the sixty-fourth minute.

Peterborough had the better first half chances but seldom looked like improving on Chard's second-minute drive that hit a post. City seemed happy to contain Peterborough after the interval but, from a free kick by Nichols, Harford nodded the ball on for Chandler to score.

Reading celebrated their first home game for a month with a 2—1 win over Portsmouth, in the third division.

Maxwell for Oxford

The publisher Robert Maxwell has been elected chairman of third division Oxford United. He will provide £120,000 to meet the club's commitments, but expects the local council to assist with resiting the stadium; the supporter's club to contribute and for industry to give support through sponsorship.

Yesterday's football and rugby

FA Cup

Third round

P'borough (0) 0 Bristol C (0) 1
6,811 Chandler
Winners at home to Aston Villa

Scunthorpe (0) 1 Hereford (1) 1
Stewart Showers
5,781
Winners at home to Leicester

Replay

Sunderland v Rotherham
Postponed, new date Monday, Jan 11.

First division

Man Utd (0) 1 Everton (1) 1
Stapleton Sharp
40,451

Third division

Reading (2) 2 Portsmouth (1) 1
Dixon Tait
Webb 4,018

Fourth division

Rochdale v Halifax
Postponed

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Boston 4, Telford 3.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Cup, fourth round: Basingstoke 0, Fareham 2. Midland division: Cambridge City 1, Bromsgrove 1.

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Alfreton 1, Ilkeston 0.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Manchester City 0, Blackpool 2.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: West Ham 1, Luton 1.

FA YOUTH CUP: Fourth round: Birmingham 3, West Ham 1.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Bognor Regis 3, Kingstonian 0.

FA VASE: Second round: Whitstable 4, Alma Swanley 1.

FA TROPHY: Third qualifying round replays: Wealdstone 2, Sutton Coldfield 1.

KENT SENIOR CUP: Folkestone 1, Ashford 2.

OTHER MATCHES: Aberdeen 4, Norwich City 1.

BELGIAN LEAGUE: Standard Liège 1, Waregem 0; Winterslag 0, FC Bruges 0.

Rugby League

Council make an early decision to extend season

By Keith Macklin

There will be an extension to the Rugby League season in both first and second division championships, which are sponsored by Slalom Lager. Although league officials yesterday stressed that there was no panic and no serious backlog of fixtures, the council decided at its meeting in Salford that the prospect of further cancellations through the weather meant an early decision. The first division championship will now continue for a further 10 days, from April 18 to 28, and the second division, whose fixtures were due to end on April 25, will now continue until May 9.

David Howes said that the clubs were told yesterday that no further extension could be considered, regardless of the weather, because of the necessity to get the premiership played on time in May. Although clubs will be tempted to save their outstanding fixtures for the better weather at the end of the season, the warning is clear that some postponed matches should be played as soon as possible to avoid an end-of-season congestion.

This is the third time since the 1977-78 season that the Rugby weather to extend the season.

The timetable for the closing weeks of the season includes the Challenge Cup final at Wembley on May 1, the first round of the premiership on May 2, the semi-final on May 9 and the final on Saturday, May 15.

Rugby Union

Place kicking leads to Army's downfall

By Peter Marson

Army 14 Surrey 15

In spite of a vigorous assault in the closing stages when the Army scored 14 points in as many minutes, Surrey held on to win by two goals and a penalty goal to two tries and two penalty goals in freezing conditions at Aldershot's Military Stadium last evening.

Had the Army's place kicking matched that of Surrey's captain, Preston, who converted Surrey's tries and kicked a penalty goal, then the boot might have been on the other leg, so to speak.

The Army made eight changes to the side well beaten here by Harlequins on Saturday last, and that led to what can only have been a dramatic transformation. The nucleus to Surrey's championship side was on parade here, tainly when Lytollis pulled a hamstring early in the second half, played outstandingly well at No 8, particularly in a rousing climax.

Typical quick witticism on Murphy's part brought him Surrey's first try and Preston's conversion saw Surrey turn round at half time leading by six points. Then, although the touch judges could not agree the referee signalled a penalty goal by Abbott. Surrey then pulled away with a try by Montgomery; Preston con- From then on the Army were inverted and landed a penalty goal. command and Horton and Christopher scored two splendid tries with Abbott landing his second penalty goal.

Miss Knight's misfortune

By a Special Correspondent

England gained wins in both the men's and women's team events, two of the top seeds withdrew with ankle injuries, and Jill Hammersley's hopes of retaining her English Open title were considerably enhanced on the first day at Crawley Leisure Centre yesterday. Despite this, the continuing exploits of the unlucky Carole Knight overshadowed all of it.

Miss Knight's seeding and selectorial problems are well known. She has twice been national champion but twice left out of England's world championship squad, and last year was not seeded in defence of her national title. She is former English Open champion too, yet this week has been asked to qualify. "There's no way I should be asked to do that", she said.

She qualified with straight-game wins over two promising juniors Sarah Sandley and Jackie Bellinger but that was not the end of the hard luck story, because that only qualified her for a first round meeting today with the England No 2 Karen Witt.

Miss Witt was one of the players who kept Miss Knight out of the last two world championships even though Miss Knight beat her to reach the national final again last February. She needed a match point to do it though and neither will look forward to today's encounter.

Jill Hammersley, who beat Miss Knight in the February final, will be more likely to retain her English Open title now that Lee Soo Ja, the top seed from South Korea has withdrawn, and the withdrawal of the No 2 men's seed, Milan Orlowski of Czechoslovakia, may help Desmond Douglas, also defending his title.

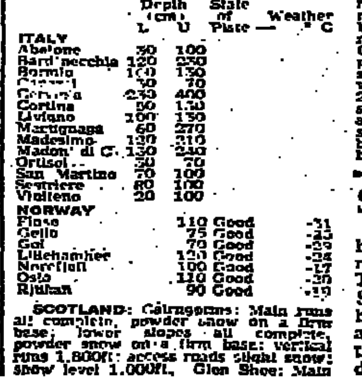
WOMEN: First round (Winners names first): England II 3, Italy 0. J Grundy beat G Zampini, 21—6, 21—19; A Gordon beat A Bottiglieri 21—9, 21—4; Gordon and L Bellinger beat Zampini and Bottiglieri 18—21, 21—14, 21—13. Austria 5, Scotland 1.

MEN: First round: France II 3, Wales II 0; Austria 3, Ireland 1. England II 3, Japan II 0. D Johnson beat T Kimura, 21—14, 21—13; C Sandley beat N Shibutani, 16—21, 25—23, 21—16; Johnson and Sandley beat Kimura and Shibutani, 21—14, 21—16. US 3, Italy II 0.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	U	Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Crans-Montana	120	200	Fair	Heavy	Good	Snow	0
New snow on good base							
Courmayeur	120	200	Heavy	Heavy	Thaw	Rain	-
Fresh snow on upper slopes							
Davos	100	200	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-1
New fall of snow							
Flaine	140	420	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	0
Poor visibility							
Grindelwald	20	140	Good	Powder	Fair	Snow	-3
Poor visibility							
Kitzbühel	50	130	Good	Heavy	—	Snow	-2
Better prospects for skiing							
Les Arcs	210	250	Good	Heavy	Good	Snow	-1
Few runs open, avalanche danger							
Niederau	70	110	Fair	Crust	Fair	Cloud	2
Worn patches on lower slopes							
St Moritz	120	230	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	0
New snow on good base							
Sauze d'Oulx	80	80	Fair	Heavy	Fair	Rain	4
Snow on upper slopes							
Val d'Isère	130	250	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	1
New snow n good base							
Verbier	105	205	Good	Heavy	Fair	Snow	0
New snow on all slopes.							
Wengen	30	120	Good	Powder	Fair	Snow	2
Good powder skiing							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from tourist boards:



ITALY
Abetone
Bardonecchia
Bormio
Cervinia
Cortina
Livigno
Madonna di Campiglio
NORWAY
SCOTLAND

Snow stops skiing

A metre of snow in 24 hours has played havoc with the ski racing programme at Val d'Isère. The men's slalom in the British Ski Federation Championships had to be cancelled, and there are fears that the remainder of the programme will be abandoned.

Rugby Union

Shaw comes back for tour's grand finale

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The Australian captain, Tony Shaw, who was dropped for the international against England last weekend, will lead his side at lock forward in the last match of their tour, against the Barbarians in Cardiff on Saturday. It is changed in six respects, one of them positional, from that which lost 15—11 at Twickenham.

The selectors have switched Mike O'Connor from wing to his best position at centre and introduced four players—Mick Martin (wing), Stan Pilecki (prop), Duncan Hall (lock), and Chris Roche (flanker)—who did not play in the international games. Paul McLean has again been preferred to Roger Gould at full back. "Paul is quicker than Roger", Bob Templeton, the coach, asserted last evening "and, being essentially the better goalkicker we are right to persevere with him."

One effect of the changes in the pack will be to invest it with greater pace. Roche has been a terrier in the loose throughout the tour. Shaw, of course, is a flanker manqué. Hall is quick enough to have played a lot of his rugby at No 8. Whether the forwards have the necessary ball-winning capacity at the set pieces remains to be seen. Tony D'Arcy will be at loose head prop, opposing Robert Paparemborde, against whom he went well last summer.

For the sake of the spectacle, I hope the changes are successful, because few would question the ability of the Wallaby backs to do something exciting with sufficient possession. Mark Ella, whose choice at stand-off half surely was mandatory on such an occasion, will be partnering John Hipwell in what might very well be that distinguished player's last big game.

The Australians' team

P E McLean; M C Martin, M D O'Connor, A G Slack, B J Moon, M G Ella, J N B Hipwell, A M D'Arcy, C M Carberry, S Pilecki, C Roche, A A Shaw (captain), D Hall, G Cornelsen, M E Loan. Replacements: R G Gould, M J Hawker, P A Cox, L Walker, D J Curran, P W McLean.

No one will be surprised that the Scottish selectors have taken a leaf from the English book and chosen an unchanged XV for the Calcutta Cup match at Murrayfield on Saturday week. The only alteration to the team and reserves who did duty for the 24-15 victory over Australia last month is among the replacements. Bryan Gossman (West of Scotland), who won a cap at stand off half against Wales two seasons ago, has been brought in for Duncan Wilson.

SCOTLAND: A R Irvine (Heriot's FP, capt); K W Robertson (Melrose), J N Renwick (Hawick), D I Johnston (Watsonians), G R T Baird (Kelso); J Y Rutherford (Selkirk), R J Laidlaw (Jedforest); J Aitken (Gala), C T Deans (Hawick), I G Milne (Heriot's FP), J H Calder (Stewart's Melville FP), W Cuthbertson (Kilmarnock), A J Tomes (Hawick), I A M Paxton (Selkirk), D G Leslie (Gala). Replacements: G M McGuinness (West of Scotland), G J Callander (Kelso), D B White (Gala), D Bryson (Gala), B M Gossman (West of Scotland), B H Hay (Boroughmuir).

CLUB MATCHES: Aberavon 6, Cardiff 12; Maesteg 4, Ebbw Vale 14 (abandoned after 45mins).

Tennis

Teamwork, imaginative tactics settle a score for Australians

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The second day of the World Championship Tennis doubles tournament, sponsored by Barratt's, produced an extraordinary result at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, last evening. Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee took only 74 minutes to win 6—1, 6—2, 6—2 against Victor Amaya and Hank Pfister, who beat them in last year's corresponding match (that is, in the preliminary all-play-all series) and then kept them on court for five sets and two hours and 28 minutes before the Australians won the final.

It must be doubtful whether the Melbourne pair have ever played a better match or the unusually large Americans a worse one.

Pfister had flown in the previous day from Melbourne, where he and John Sadri contested Sunday's doubles final of the Australian championships on grass. In the quarter-final round they won 7—6 in the third set against McNamara and McNamee. That hurt, because the Australians were playing in their home town and the match was marred by a little unpleasantness. Amaya had nothing to do with it, of course, but Pfister represented a score to be settled. So the Australians went to work as if their lives depended on it.

The statistics tell part of the story. In the entire match Amaya and Pfister had only five break points, spread over three games. Of the first 13 games McNamara and McNamee won 11 and came within a point of winning each of the others. Nor was there much of an American improvement after that. The only glimmer of a counter-attack came in the third set when Amaya and Pfister had two break points, against McNamee, for a 3—1 lead; but the Australians slammed that door, then broke each American in turn. Amaya served a double-fault to go 15-40 down and Pfister served a double fault when break point down.

McNamara and McNamee were wonderfully quick in their reactions, imaginative in their tactics, deft in their racket-work, and slick in their teamwork. In short, theirs was an exemplary demonstration of the craft of doubles. The restless, fidgety McNamee is always a showman, especially when "poaching". On this occasion McNamara, too, was impishly daring, once playing a shot behind his back as if teasing his partner—who promptly muffed the return. McNamara had stolen his line.

Both McNamee and Amaya (the name is Basque) had back trouble last year, when each team slipped back a little on the form that, in 1980, won the Wimbledon title for the Australians and the French for the Americans. Both pairs blend the serene with the mercurial.

Kevin Curren and Steve Denton beat Fritz Buehning and Peter Fleming 6—4, 7—6, 6—4, which meant that the first four matches of the tournament had all been decided in straight sets.

Makeshift team in search of practice and repute

By Rex Bellamy

During the next 18 days Britain will play six King's Cup ties that should satisfy any curiosity that the team may have about the winter scenery of northern Europe. They play West Germany in Essen today, Sweden in Eskilstuna (west of Stockholm) on Sunday The Netherlands in Amsterdam next Thursday. Then they fly home for return matches against Germany in Cardiff on January 17, Sweden (Huddersfield, January 21) and The Netherlands (Maidenhead, January 24).

That programme concerns one of two groups in the first division, the other consists of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland and the Soviet Union. The teams finishing first and second in each group will go to Germany to play-off for the trophy from February 5 to 7. The teams finishing fourth will play each other home and away to decide who stays in the first division and who is relegated to the second. If that relegation issue should concern Britain, their home ties would be at Worthing on February 4

The King's Cup competition serves a variety of useful purposes without in itself achieving much international importance. The cup was donated by King Gustav V of Sweden in 1936, when the competition was launched as a European indoor equivalent of the men's world championship for the Davis Cup. But the King's Cup has never commanded enough prestige or prize money to tempt leading players away from more attractive and lucrative individual tournaments.

Its advantages are that it helps national associations to prepare for Davis Cup ties and sort out the candidates for any vacant places—and as Britain's fixture list shows, it also promotes the game as a whole, by taking good quality tennis to places that, otherwise, would see little or none of it.

Britain did not compete until 1962, but won the trophy in four consecutive years from 1964 to 1967, when they could call on such men as Mike Sangster, Roger Taylor, Bobby Wilson, Mark Cox and, merely for doubles, Graham Stilwell, Alan Mills and the present national team manager, Paul Hutchins.

Nowadays Mr Hutchins is puzzled, as he and his like always have been, by the best attitude to take towards the competition. Should he seize the opportunity to blood youngsters to the special stresses of international team competition, or should he try to assemble a full strength team in readiness for the Davis Cup competition which begins in March?

The decision has in fact been made for him because, as he points out, the more players achieve on the international circuit, the less likely they are to be available for King's Cup ties. He would like to have a settled team, but will probably have to call on six men for the forthcoming six ties.

Christopher Mottram is playing in Birmingham this week and will be free to compete in only three or four ties. Richard Lewis and Jonathan Smith are both in Australia and must be ruled out until Huddersfield and Maidenhead. Andrew Jarrett and Jeremy Bates will miss the entire series, the former because of commitments in Australia and New Zealand, and the latter because of an operation on his wrist. The men tackling West Germany and Sweden before Mottram reinforces the team in Amsterdam will be John Feaver, Jeremy Dier and John Whiteford. Perhaps the most comforting thought for Mr Hutchins and his makeshift team is that other European nations have exactly the same problems.

Pressure takes its toll of Felgate

By Lewine Mair

With his service maddeningly awry, David Felgate, the No 1 seed, lost 7—6, 3—6, 6—2 to the unseeded Andrew Sproule in the second round of the junior covered courts championship, sponsored by Prudential at Queen's. But Felgate was not alone for, by the end of the day, only two seeds survived—Tony Mitchell and Paul Heath, both from Yorkshire.

Against Felgate, Sproule hit his groundshots freely and much harder than his opponent had expected. Felgate looked to be safe enough when he took the second set—but all his good recovery work was undone when he lost his service at the start of the third set. In the mounting pressure he became even more erratic and Sproule never gave him the chance to regain his confidence.

On one of the colder days of the year, officials clamped down on the wearing of coloured sweaters and tracksuit tops and insisted that these be removed at the end of the knockup. Perhaps as a result, both the players and the tennis took a long time to warm up in the early matches.

The first game to show signs of life was that involving Elizabeth Jones, the No 1 seed among the girls, and Caroline Gaskin of Surrey. Miss Gaskin looked impressive as she raced 4—1 ahead in the first set, and Miss Jones, as she came from behind to win 7—5, 6—2, was at times at her most devastating.

BOYS' SINGLES: First round: A Sproule beat D Felgate 7—6, 3—6, 6—2; R Knapp beat R Whichello 6—4, 6—3; J Poxon beat R Jeffreys 7—6, 6—3; H Slater beat J Mair 6—1, 6—3. Second round: T Mitchell beat P Moore 6—3, 7—6; M Collins beat S Richards 4—6, 6—1, 6—2; J Cinnie beat P Treen 6—1, 6—2; P Heath beat K Hodges 2—6, 6—1, 6—3.

GIRLS' SINGLES: Second round: C Berry beat L Gracie 6—3, 6—1; S Gomer beat M Collins 7—6, 6—1; N Lusty beat S Mair 6—0, 6—3; J Salmon beat C Bann 6—2, 6—3; S Reeves beat J Louis 6—0, 7—6; E Jones beat C Gaskin 7—5, 6—2; S Walpole beat D Walker 6—2, 6—2; A Brown beat S Sullivan 6—3, 6—1.

Faces to follow in 1982: a cautious start

Spotted in the nets one morning

When I say, in print, that a young cricketer is promising, it is usually the kiss of death for the lad. So I apologize in advance to those I am going to mention in this article. The trouble is that to form a judgment on a player you need to see him more than a few times, and this is not easy for one who travels from ground to ground. There is not much point in guessing on a brief performance.

It is a common ploy among cricket enthusiasts, especially writers, to use such phrases as "Spotted him in the nets one morning at Kidderminster, always knew he was a good 'un!". In safe retrospect, remembering their successful diagnosis, they forget the dozens of failures for whom they also prophesied triumph.

When I first saw Alan Ward, of Derbyshire, taking wickets against Glamorgan, I was sure that he was the coming England fast bowler. So, I may say, was Tony Lewis, who had been one of his victims. When I first saw Bob Willis, playing for Surrey, he seemed uncoordinated, all over the place. No doubt if I had chanced to see them on different occasions, my opinion of their merits might have been reversed.

I remember Brian Johnston, who had been luckier with Willis, maintaining that he would be the better England prospect, and I did not believe it, though he has been amply justified.

With these reservations, and rather reluctantly, at the Sports Editor's request, I suggest one or two players whom I expect to improve this season. Cautiously, I begin near home, in Somerset.

Nigel Popplewell did not develop so swiftly as had been hoped last season, but then I was lucky with him. I saw him make some good-looking runs, take useful wickets when they were needed, and hold some marvellous catches. There are more high-class fieldsmen in county cricket today than ever before, but Popplewell is still outstanding among them.





Three to make a hit this season: Childs, Mallender and Popplewell.

There was a time when I thought he was a possibility for India, but he did not quite keep it up, partly because, in a strong side, his chances were limited. I am sure we have still to see the best of him.

The same thing is true of Vic Marks, though he is older (26 to 24). I thought from his Oxford days that Marks would be an England cricketer. So he has been, just, in a one-day match. Marks, like Popplewell, has to go in relatively late in the order, almost always either to make a quick dash for runs, or hold the fort in times of difficulty.

These alternating circumstances do not help his average. His bowling has always looked more innocuous than it is. Every selector and every journalist, sitting comfortably round the ring, feels instinctively that he could hit him for six every other ball. Perhaps Marks should cultivate a more menacing air.

I was impressed, on the few occasions I happened to see him, by Neil Mallender, of Northamptonshire, a view shared by many who watched him more intensively. I see he headed the Northamptonshire bowling averages (if we discount the four adventitious wickets of Larkins) with 46 at 22.3. That may not stand startling, but he had a high striking rate for a seamer. He is only 21, and a Yorkshireman. As a Yorkshireman myself, I entirely agree with Yorkshire's refusal to play overseas men, but they do seem to let too many of their own get away.

John Childs of Gloucestershire, is 30. Nevertheless, slow left-arm spinners often have come into their own in middle cricketing age. Charlie Parker, who, many still insist, was the best of them all, played for England at 39, and was summoned to a Test by aeroplane—though he did not play—nine years later. Charlie used to describe his flight, which was then considered rather a dramatic thing: "As soon as it got near Leeds, there was a signal that it wasn't a wet wicket, so we turned round and came home."

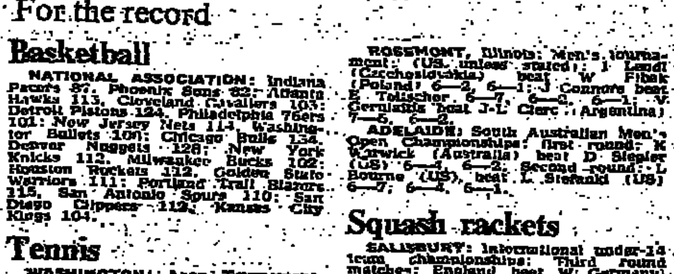
Hedley Verity did not establish his place in the Yorkshire side until he was 25, and the England side until he was 27. Childs is not, as yet, quite so good a bowler as Derek Underwood, chiefly because he lacks Underwood's vast experience. Underwood, who is 37, probably still has some years to go.

Perhaps by the time Childs takes over from him, there will be no place for a slow left-arm bowler in a modern Test side, but he is the likeliest prospect I have seen of maintaining a great tradition, with no disrespect to his captain, David Graveney, an admirable all-round cricketer from whom Childs has learnt much.

Well, these are the names that occur to me, as some worth watching. I shall be keeping a close eye myself on Adam Gibson, of Wellington School Under-14s. Last year he did win a house match with a sudden six, which so astonished everyone present that it was mentioned in his school report. I have advised him to concentrate on defence for this season. Probably I am wrong, because I am afraid that is what every county captain is advising every promising lad to do.

Alan Gibson

For the record



Basketball

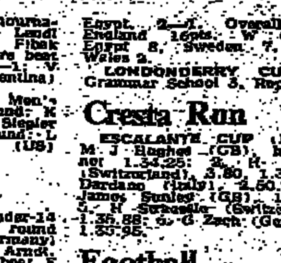
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Indiana Pacers 87, Phoenix Suns 82; Atlanta Hawks 113, Cleveland Cavaliers 103; Detroit Pistons 124, Philadelphia 76ers 101; New Jersey Nets 114, Washington Bullets 108; Chicago Bulls 134, Denver Nuggets 128; New York Knicks 112, Milwaukee Bucks 102; Houston Rockets 112, Golden State Warriors 111; Portland Trail Blazers 115, San Antonio Spurs 110; San Diego Clippers 112, Kansas City Kings 104.

Tennis

ROSEMONT, Illinois: Men's tournament (US unless stated): I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat W Fibak (Poland) 6—2, 6—1; J Connors beat E Teltscher 6—7, 6—2, 6—1; V Gerulaitis beat J-L Clerc (Argentina) 7—5, 6—2.

ADELAIDE: South Australian Men's Open Championships: first round: K Warwick (Australia) beat D Siegler (US) 6—4, 6—2. Second round: L Bourne (US) beat L Stefanki (US) 6—7, 6—4, 6—1.

Squash rackets



Egypt 2—1. Overall (to date): England 16pts, W Germany 11, Egypt 8, Sweden 7, Scotland 6, Wales 2.

LONDONDERRY CUP: Aylesbury Grammar School 3, Repton 2.

Cresta Run

ESCALANTE CUP (Handicap): 1, M J Hughes (GB), handicap 4.40, net 1.34.25; 2, H R Glanzmann (Switzerland), 3.80, 1.34.46; 3, C D Dardano (Italy), 2.60, 1.34.98; 4, James Stolpe (GB), 1.80, ...

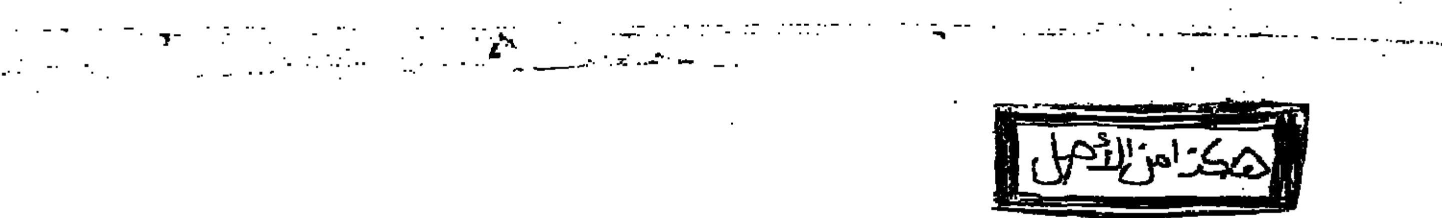
Football

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Quebec Nordiques 3, Washington Capitals 0; Montreal Canadiens 3, Boston Bruins 1; Philadelphia Flyers 5, Los Angeles Kings 3; St Louis Blues 4, Minnesota North Stars 1; Calgary Flames 5, Colorado Rockies 4.

Yachting

Golf



Cricket

Docile pitch favours India's intent

From Richard Streeton
Calcutta, Jan 6

Some untimely morning mist, which delayed play at the start for 70 minutes, doomed the fourth Test match between England and India to a draw here today. England had the more cause to feel deprived, but from the way the pitch bore up the rest of the day they would always have been hard pressed to dismiss India in the time available.

Gavaskar, who batted throughout India's second innings of almost five hours, was undefeated with 83 at the end having personally ensured that India did not lose. In this obdurate mood he must be the most difficult batsman in the world to dislodge. Looked at dispassionately, it was a marvellous example of self discipline. For most of this game, England outplayed India but they failed because of Gavaskar's resolution.

Overnight I wrote that both teams had a chance of victory but omitted the proviso that it did not mean that both sides would be trying to win. India, decided it was better to retain their 1-0 lead in the series rather than to take any risks. By the close they were 170 for three having turned their backs on a target of 306. A correct policy successfully fulfilled. The mist spared them the time of day when, earlier in the match, the wicket has been at its most lively. The lack of penetration in England's bowling prevented Fletcher's side from assuming control later on a pitch that became slower and slower.

At the start the mist, was no worse an inconvenience than it had been on Tuesday morning. The difference being, that it suited England then to continue batting. To Indian eyes, accustomed to their own sunlight, it was murky, and however disappointing it was, my sympathies were with the Indian batsmen, who complained but were rejected, Botham had two balls left to complete an over and Srikkanth was forced to hurry his shot as he played the first ball, an then conferred and took the players off.

Botham and Willis each had four slips and a gully and Botham had a man at point as well. Srikkanth twice drove overpitched balls from Willis through the vacant mid-off position. Underwood was on within half an hour, but it was apparent that the pitch had not deteriorated. One local suggestion was that in the absence of play early on, the overnight dew had helped seal some of the cracks, undisturbed by further use. By lunch India were 44 without loss, having added 39 in the 50 minutes play possible.

Srikkanth, who had played in his customary, carefree manner, was out to Emburey's second ball when the off-spinner bowled the second over after lunch. Srikkanth checked a forward stroke and Botham at short mid-on dived forward to hold a low catch. Emburey and Underwood, who each had five men round the bat, shared the bowling for most of the afternoon, but Gavaskar and Vengsarkar did not seem overawed.

They took runs from the open spaces and India scored 52 runs from the 19 overs England bowled in the afternoon's first hour, the fastest over rate in the series to date. Gavaskar, who had survived one lbw appeal in the morning, gave a more positive chance when he was 34, and the score 82, when he edged Emburey past Tavaré at slip.

At last, shortly before tea, Fletcher gave Gooch on over and then bowled himself. His leg-breaks hardly turned but in his second over he had Vengsarkar caught at slip trying to square drive. Fletcher has only bowled irregularly in Test cricket, his record being one for 173 before today. That solitary wicket was that of Bill Lawry at Brisbane 11 years ago. He quickly decided that lightning was not going to strike twice and Emburey and Underwood resumed the toil.

On the stroke of tea, Viswanath turned a ball straight into Gooch's hands at backward short leg. At tea India were 120 for three from 53.4 overs, meaning that only 24 had been scored in the previous hour. Afterwards, England soldiered on, but everyone knew there were going to be no miracles. Patil was missed at deep mid-on off Emburey, by Willis, when he had scored only two, India were 138 for three from 63 overs when the mandatory final 20 overs began, and Gavaskar and Patil came through unscathed.

Official figures were unavailable from the ground authority but the stadium was again packed to capacity and there is no doubt that the match, over its five days, drew an attendance that topped 400,000.

ENGLAND, 248 (K W R Fletcher 69, I T Botham 58; Kapil Dev six for 91) and 265 for 5 dec. (D I Gower 74, G A Gooch 63, Fletcher 60 not out.

INDIA, first innings, 208, (D B Vengsarkar 70) and five for no wicket.

Second innings

G M Gavaskar not out	83
K Srikkanth, c Botham b Emburey	25
D B Vengsarkar, c Tavaré, b Fletcher	32
G Viswanath, c Gooch b Emburey	0
S M Patil, not out	17
Extras (lb 2, nb 11)	13
Total (3 wkts)	170

Kapil Dev, R J Shastri, S M H Kirmani, S Madan Lal, S Yadat and D R Doshi did not bat.

FALLL OF WICKETS: 1—48, 2—116, 3-120.

BOWLING: Willis 6—0—21—0; Botham 11-3-26-0;Underwood 31-18-38-0;Emburey 30-11-62-2;Gooch 2-0-4-0;Fletcher 3-1-6-1.



Yadav: failed to take a wicket

India make three changes

Calcutta, Jan 6 — India have dropped three players — Srikkanth, Patil and Yadav — for the fifth Test match against England starting in Madras on January 13. They are replaced in the 12 by the uncapped Pranab Roy, Ashok Malhotra and Gopal Sharma.

Roy, a stylish opening batsman from West Bengal, plays for India's East Zone; he is expected to replace Srikkanth, who has scored 119 runs in six Test innings, as Gavaskar's partner. Malhotra scored 80 and 67 not out playing for North Zone against England last month and is likely to bat in the middle order in place of Patil, whose six innings in this series have produced 95 runs.

Sharma, who bowls his off spin with a looping flight, played for both India Under-22 and the President's XI against England in the first two three-day matches of the tour and, with limited opportunities, took a total of three wickets. He comes in for Yadav.

TEAM: S M Gavaskar (capt), P Roy, D B Vengsarkar, G R Viswanath, A Malhotra, Y Sharma, R J Shastri, Kapil Dev, S M H Kirmani, S Madan Lal, G Sharma, D R Doshi.

Averages after four Test Matches

England batting

	M	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Avge
K W R Fletcher	4	7	2	235	69	47.00
G Boycott	4	8	1	312	105	44.57
G A Gooch	4	8	1	302	71	43.14
C J Tavaré	4	7	0	290	149	41.42
I T Botham	4	6	0	246	66	41.00
D I Gower	4	7	1	226	82	37.66
G R Dilley	2	3	0	61	52	20.33
D L Underwood	4	5	3	38	13*	19.00
R G D Willis	3	3	1	25	13	12.50
R W Taylor	4	5	1	36	33	12.25
M W Gatting	3	4	1	36	29	12.00

ALSO BATTED: J E Emburey 0, 1, 1; J K Lever 1, 2.
* Not out.

India batting

	M	Inns	No	Runs	HS	Avge
S M Gavaskar	4	6	1	412	172	82.40
Kapil Dev	4	5	0	181	58	36.20
R J Shastri	4	5	1	183	93	34.50
D B Vengsarkar	4	6	0	175	70	29.16
G R Viswanath	4	6	0	170	107	28.33
S Madan Lal	4	5	2	69	44	23.00
K Srikkanth	4	6	0	119	65	19.83
S M H Kirmani	4	5	0	98	67	19.60
S M Patil	4	6	1	95	31	19.00
K Azad	3	4	0	71	24	17.75
D R Doshi	4	5	2	14	7*	4.66

ALSO BATTED: S Yadav 5.
* Not out

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
J E Emburey	67	24	141	6	23.50
J K Lever	73	16	204	7	29.14
I T Botham	[illegible]	36	481	15	32.06
D L Underwood	162	76	294	9	32.66
R G D Willis	71	15	212	6	35.33
D R Dilley	55	10	183	5	36.60

ALSO BOWLED: K W R Fletcher 3–1–6–1: G A Gooch 16 1–2–26–2

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
Madan Lal	126	29	312	14	22.28
Dr Doshi	176.3	64	318	14	22.71
Kapil Dev	184	30	600	17	35.29
R J Shastri	147	44	307	7	43.85
S M Patil	17	2	60	1	60.00
K Azad	48	10	153	1	153.00

ALSO BOWLED: S M Gavaskar 3-0-12-0; K Srikkanth 6-1-10-0; S Yadav 20-7-53-0.

Another of the less glamorous Australians steals limelight

From John Woodcock
Sydney, Jan 6

When the light went here this evening West Indies still had a squeak of a chance of winning the second Test match against Australia. They had just taken a new ball and Australia, requiring 373 to win (this was never anything more than an academic figure) were 200 for four. But only half an hour's play was possible after tea — and that was that. The draw leaves West Indies needing to win the one remaining Test match, starting in Adelaide on January 30, to save the series.

As on Tuesday, when Yardley, made man of the match, took seven wickets, so again today Australia were best served by one of their less glamorous players. This time it was Dyson, who was standing in for Wood as an opening batsman and finished with 127 not out. His last Test mach was at Old Trafford in August. Dropped after that he was brought back for this one to bat at number three and lessen the chance of Chappell having to go in against a fresh attack. In the event, although the Australian innings as in its fiftieth over by the time Australia's captain appeared, he was out first ball.

Dyson's club is Randwick, within whose boundaries lies the Sydney Cricket Ground. His other Test hundred was at Headingley, in more taxing conditions than today's but against a less distinguished attack. He confirmed himself today as being a most resolute fellow — a case of still waters running deep.

His weakness, such as it is, is said to be against top class spin bowling, of which West Indies had none. Gomes's figures of two for 20 in 15 overs tell their own tale. That he bowled so much — he purveys the gentlest imaginable off breaks — and took as many wickets as Holding, Garner, Croft and Clarke put together showed how much harder West Indies' task was for the want of a top class spinner.

For the first hour this morning West Indies did little more than go through the motions. The first of them to put in a proper match-winning effort was Croft. Something seemed to have got under the skins of the other. Holding, for example, bowled for an hour off a half run. It could have been the pitch, which was almost entirely devoid of bounce, or, just possible, the umpiring. That lethal invention, the television replay, repeated over and over again, showed Laird to have been run out by perhaps a foot on Tuesday evening. Whatever it was, Dyson and Laird were able to play themselves in today, if not at their leisure at least without too much discomfort. By the time Croft brought the match to life they had made 104 together.

It was with the second ball of his eighth over that Croft first disturbed the peace and with the third that he caused a regular commotion. First Laird and then Chappell were caught at the wicket. From up his sleeve Croft produced for Chappell one of those horrid things, bowled form wide of the crease yet which straighten on pitching. An in-form Chappell would probably have played it all right: it was on the short side and had no particularly steep lift. Chappell had to offer a stroke at it, and really got himself into no position to do so. Murray, diving to his right, held a fine, one-handed catch.

This was Chappell's ninth Test innings of the Australian season, the first five against Pakistan, the last four against West Indies. In the third of them, against Pakistan in Brisbane, he scored 201. In the others he has made 22, six, 22, nought, nought, six, 12, and nought. In the one-day internationals his scores have been three, one, 38, nought and nought. He remains, on the surface, unmoved by the whole performance: after the style of Bjorn Borg. He claims, with good humour, that he is "following Mike Brearley's theory and spending more time in the dressing room, pondering tactics". Some, including his old friend, Doug Walters, think he should be rested, others that, like Brian Rose in West Indies last winter, he should have his eyes tested. One thing is certain — when he goes into bat next, in Melbourne on Saturday, in a one-day international, the whole of Australia will hold its breath.

Having written in the morning paper that Australia would be playing to save the game, at any rate until teatime, Chappell never revised that opinion. In interpreting his captain's instructions, Laird batted for over three hours without hitting a boundary. Hughes, in pain from a jarred hand, made 13 in 80 minutes before being leg before, sweeping at Gomes. He was being barracked by then, though less vociferously than if England, or shall we say Tavaré, had been batting in the same way.

Border had been in 50 minutes for nine when he chopped Gomes into his stumps. At tea, half an hour later, Australia were 195 for four, Dyson, then 126, having just survived a sharp chance to short leg off Richards. As a last indication of the sort of pitch it was, Lloyd could have taken the new ball 20 overs before he did. Instead, he preferred to bowl Gomes and Richards. The West Indian over rate in Australia's innings was 16.23.

WEST INDIES: First innings, 384 (H A Gomes 126, C G Greenidge 66; D K Lillee 4 for 119).

Second innings, 255 (C H Lloyd 55, D L Haynes 51; B Yardley 7 for 98).

AUSTRALIA: First innings, 267 (G M Wood 63, A R Border 53 not out; M A Holding 5 for 64).

Second innings

B M Laird, c Murray, b Croft	38
J Dyson, not out	127
*G S Chappell, c Murray, b Croft	0
K J Hughes, lbw, b Gomes	13
A R Border, b Gomes	9
G M Wood, not out	7
Extras (b-2, lb-1, nb-3)	6
Total (4 wkts)	200

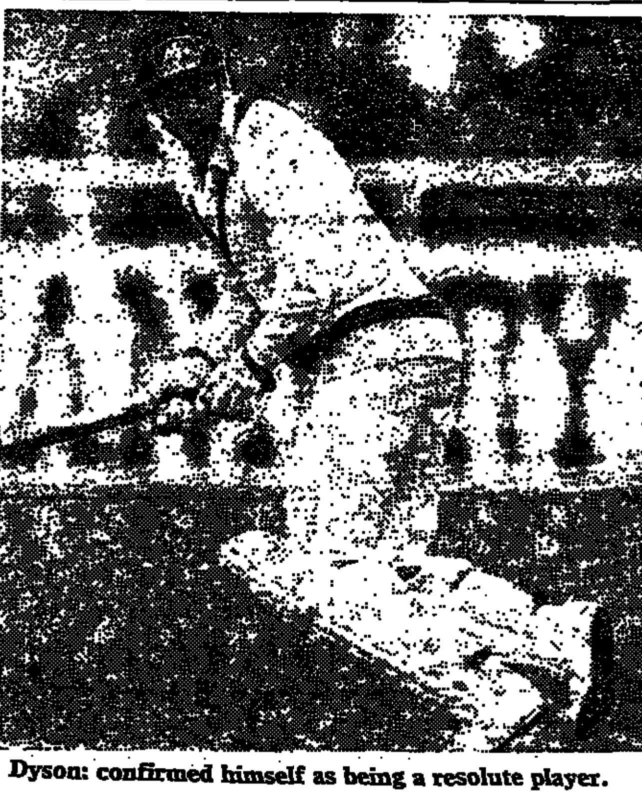
† R W Marsh, B Yardley, D K Lillee, T M Alderman and J R Thomson did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-104, 2-104, 3-149, 4-189.

BOWLING: Holding, 19-6-31-0; Clarke, 16-9-25-0; Croft, 27-5-58-2; Garner, 12-3-27-0; Richards, 13-3-33-0; Gomes, 15-7-20-2.

Australia party: Australia have chosen the following party of 13 players for the World Series Cup Matches in Melbourne against Pakistan on Saturday and West Indies on Sunday:

G S Chappel (Capt), K J Hughes, T M Alderman, A R Border, W M Darling, J Dyson, B M Laird, G F Lawson, D K Lillee, R W Marsh, J R Thomson, G M Wood (or R B McCosker), B Yardley.—Agencies



Dyson: confirmed himself as being a resolute player.

Pakistan survive shocks

Stawell, Victoria, Jan 6. — Pakistan had to survive some shocks before a sparkling unfinished partnership of 121 by Zaheer Abbas and Ejaz Faqih took them to a five wickets victory over a Victorian Country XI in a one-day match today.

After limiting the Country XI to 178 for eight in their 50 overs, with the opening bowler, Tahir Naqash, claiming six for 32, Pakistan lost five wickets for 58 runs. But Zaheer, scoring 81 not out, and Ejaz, 35 not out, destroyed the Country team's hopes of an upset win, taking the score to 179 for five.

The pair put on 121 runs in only 74 minutes. After a sedate start to the partnership, Zaheer opened up lustily to strike two sixes and 12 fours, including an assault on Scott, the all-rounder, which yielded two sixes and two fours in one over. Ejaz, scarcely less adventurous, hit a six and five fours.

The Country team's innings opened disastrously, with three wickets falling for only one run. Neville, who scored 31 in just under an hour, halted the slide and then Scott, 52, and Walsh, 50 not out, put on 105 for the sixth wicket.

PAKISTAN

Mudassar Nazar c Oxlade b Davis	24
Moshin Khan c Tuddenham b Homden	8
Mansoor Akhtar c Beames b Davis	9
Saleem Malik c and b Davis	12
Wasim Raja c Oxlade b Davis	2
Zaheer Abbas not out	81
Ejaz Faqih not out	35
Extras (b-2, lb-68	
Total (5 wkts 34 5 overs)179	

Fall of wickets 1-33, 2-39, 4-50, 5-58, 6-58.

Bowling: Homden, 7-0-39-1; Davis, 11.5-2-50-4; Tuddenham, 10-4-19-0; Beames, 3-0-26-0; Scott, 3-0-37-0.—Reuter

VICTORIAN COUNTRY

H. Gunstone c Mohsin b Sikander	0
P. Oxlade c Mudassar b Sikander	0
P. Brady b Tahir	1
P. Neville b Tahir	31
S. Harvey b Tahir	11
R. Scott c Sarfraz b Tahir	52
W. Walsh not out	50
P. Homden c Bari b Tahir	4
D. Beames b Tahir	5
R. Davis not out	1
Extras (b-4, lb-6, w-8, nb-5)	23
Total (8 wkts) 178	

(50 overs, innings closed).

Fall of wickets: 1-0, 2-1, 3-1, 4-40, 5-66, 6-161, 7-168, 8-176.

Bowling: Sikander Bakht, 13-4-35-2; Tahir Naqash, 11-3-32-6; Wasim Raja, 7-0-25-0; Ejaz Faqih, 5-2-12-0; Mudassar Nazar, 8-0-32-0; Sarfraz Nawaz, 6-0-19-0.

Rose for transfer

The former Great Britain forward Paul Rose has been transfer-listed at his own request by Hull Kingston Rovers at a fee of £45,000.

Rose, aged 28, who has been with Rovers for 12 years is fully fit again after a knee operation but has failed to regain a regular first team place.

Racing

Special Cargo should prove the ace in Walwyn's royal flush

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The Queen Mother enjoyed great success at Lingfield Park when the late Peter Cazalet was training her horses relatively close to the course at Fairlawne in Kent. Today there are grounds for thinking that her colours will be carried in triumph there again

Fulke Walwyn, her present trainer, is taking four of her horses from Lambourn in Berkshire to the Surrey course which was passed fit for racing by the stewards yesterday afternoon. Although a clean sweep may be too much to hope for it is certainly not beyond the bounds of possibility and it will be disappointing if the royal raid does not bear fruit.

During a pre-season interview Walwyn described Special Cargo, my selection for the Weald Handicap Steeplechase, as being the nicest of the Queen Mother's horses in his care. He went on to say that he believed that this nine-year-old was a very promising stayer but he stipulated that Special Cargo must have the softest ground underfoot if he is to be seen at his best. As the going at Lingfield yesterday was officially described as being heavy there are no qualms on that score.

Special Cargo ended last season by winning the Allanbrooke Memorial Handicap Steeplechase at Sandown Park by seven lengths and the ground that day was every bit as testing as it had been 13 days earlier when he finished third in the Sun Alliance Steeplechase at Cheltenham. Those two performances simply confirmed the promise that Special Cargo had shown the season before when he was runner-up to such good steeplechasers as Kybo and Lacson.

Sea Captain, Earthstopper, Laaken and Abo are the only four ranged against Special Cargo this afternoon. Sea Captain won at Lingfield last season and at Sandown Park and Cheltenham too, but he was rather disappointing at Kempton Park at the beginning of December when he was beaten 18 lengths by Another Duke. On that occasion his jumping left something to be desired.

Earthstopper's jumping has also been at fault this season with the result that he and his rider have parted company twice. Laaken is slow, to put it bluntly. Abo at least boasts recent winning form, so he will be fit. However, the handicapper will have erred badly if he wins because he was alloted only 8st 7lb in the extended handicap. Yet the rules state that he must carry 10st this afternoon.

Sindebele, the Queen Mother's standard bearer in the first division of the Horley Novices Hurdle, was bought in New Zealand where he was bred and where he won on the Flat. Master Andrew, her runner in the other division was a gift from the Jockey Club to mark her eightieth birthday.

Sindebele looked unlucky not to win his first race in this country. He appeared to have an excellent chance of doing so when he was hampered badly at the last hurdle at Newbury in November and fell. Possibly that instant affected his confidence because he neither jumped nor ran well in his only subsequent race at Ascot shortly afterwards. However he is entitled to another chance. Master Andrew won his last race at Warwick. The ground was soft that day and he saw it out well to the bitter end. He should not fail for want of stamina or courage this afternoon.

Cranbourne Tower, clearly has Pay Freeze to beat in the Sevenoaks Novices Steeplechase. The bookmakers would not let you bet if this were a hurdle race but over fences it promises to be much more open with Cranbourne Tower, the beginner, pitted against Pay Freeze, who does at least have some experience of steeplechasing at racing pace.

Although conceding that Pay Freeze was completely outclassed by Fifty Dollars More at Kempton in December, he ran well enough to suggest that a race such as this would be well within his grasp. The Royal runner will have to be at his best if he is to win. Cranbourne Tower's best form this season was his second to British Crown in a handicap hurdle at Newbury

Finally Night Watch looks a good bet to win the Southern Counties Handicap Hurdle after Mr Moonraker's fluent victory in the L'Oreal Handicap Hurdle at Newbury only last Saturday. In December there was only two and a half lengths between them at Fontwell Park where Night Watch was giving his rival weight. The danger today is surely Mr Moonraker's stable companion, Holemoor Star, who was not disgraced at Kempton last month when he finished eighth behind Celtic Ryde in the Mecca Bookmakers Handicap Hurdle, beaten approximately 12 lengths.

☐ Paul and Tina Dresher, the Oxfordshire owners, had their first double when the Banbury trainer, John Webber, saddled their only two horses, Nickle Moppett and Saint Taffy to win at Towcester yesterday.

Lingfield Park programme

Tote Double: 2.0 and 3.0. Treble: 1.30, 2.30 and 3.30

1.0 HORLEY HURDLE (Div I: novices: £690: 2m) (15 runners)

102	1	MON'S BEAU (D) (M Vine) D Grissell 7-11-9	R Linley
103	of/fo	ANOTHER PICTURE (Miss E Edwards) Miss P O Connor 6-11-4	G McCourt
106	03-p000	ROYAL RICHES (L Northorpe) J Roberts 7-11-4	S May
107		SAUCY DANCER (Miss B Sanders) Miss B Sanders 8-11-4	M Coyle 4
108	fo	SINDEBELE (Queen Mother) F Walwyn 6-11-4	S Shilston
113	24-2044	KARABERRY (A Ratcliffe) R Head 5-11-2	DOUBTFUL
114	000	MIRROR BOY (N Whitcomb) H Price 5-11-2	C Gwilliam 4
115	0	PAMROY LAD (C Sparrowhawk) F Winter 5-11-2	B De Haan
116	00300	PROSERPINE (Lt-Col J Chandos-Pole) P M Taylor 5-11-2	DOUBTFUL
117	0	QUEEN'S EQUERRY (Essex Drawing Equip) A Ingham 5-11-2	S C Knight
118	000-000	RHYTHM STICK (M Rawlings) M Rawlings 5-11-2	C Brown
121		CHARLIE DAN (A Moore) A Moore 4-10-2	—
123	00	HEIRLINE (R Shaw) R Shaw 4-10-2	Mr P Nicholls 7
125	00	PERDICCAS (A Richards) C Austin 4-10-2	T Austin 4
127	0	SIGIR (D Chisholm) P Mitchell 4-10-2	R G Huges

9-4 Mon's Beau, 11-4 Sindebelle, 4 Karaberry, 6 Mirror Boy, 8 Pamroy Lad, 12 Sigir, 16 Queen s Equerry, 25 others.

1.30 OLD MILL CHASE (selling handicap:£832: 2½m) (7)

202	040220	TIGHT SCHEDULE (J Bridger) J Bridger 12-11-9	J Suthern
203	u3p0p0-	ALPENSTOCK (H Thomson) P M Taylor 15-11-7	V McKevitt 7
204	/04-0b4	EXUBERANT (Mrs A Ffitch-Heyes) J Ffitch-Heyes 13-11-8	A Madgwick 7
207	1100u0	PAULDENAM (A Dean) R Dean 11-11-2	J Akehurst 7
209	0-p4044	THE GRANDSON (B) (Dr W Fullerton) W Fullerton 11-10-10	G Old
212	0f2021f	EWEN'S ROCK (B) (Mrs P Woodfield) J Bradley 8-10-0	G Davies 4
213	00-0000	OLD SMOKEY (B Ball) M Bolton 13-10-0	R Goldstom

13-8 Tight Schedule, 3 Ewen's Rock, 9-2 The Grandson, 7 Alpenstock, 12 Exuberant, 16 Pauldenam, 20 Old Smokey.

2.0 SOUTHERN COUNTIES HURDLE (Handicap: £2,973: 2m) (10)

301	41/00f4	DANISH KING (D) (K Higson) A Moore 8-11-10	G Moore 4
302	/2400-3	NIGHT WATCH (D) (P Mellon) I Balding 8-11-7	B Reilly
303	4010-00	LADY MARTHA (D) (M Ward-Thomas) R Head 8-11-8	J Francome
305	30-0040	COLD JUSTICE (D) (Miss M Robins) C Benstead 9-10-13	M Coyle 4
308	/0004-0	DUTCH TREAT (D) (Mrs H Van der Ploeg) H Price 9-10-13	C Gwilliam 4
310	1200-00	HOLEMOOR STAR (D) (Mrs P Blackburn) Miss S Morris 5-10-6	M O'Halloran
311	0300-40	RAVENSBOURNE (D) (G Curzon) L Holt 9-10-4	R Atkins
312	021-023	SPIKEY BILL (D) (R Cheetham) P Mitchell 5-10-0	R G Hughes
314	22000/o	BRIGHTON MARINA (D) (J Bath) B Wise 6-10-0	R Rowell
316	r00000-	ERRANTRY (D Dye) D Wilson 7-10-0	M Coyle 4

2 Night Watch, 7-2 Lady Martha, 9-2 Holemoor Star, 6 Dutch Treat, 8 Spikey Bill, 12 Danish King, 14 Cold Justice, 20 others.

2.30 WEALD CHASE (Handicap: £2,856: 3m) (5)

402	143131-	SPECIAL CARGO (Queen Mother) F Walwyn 9-11-5	W Smith
404	f2213-3	SEA CAPTAIN (C) (G Reeve) R Head 8-10-8	P Scudamore
405	110-u3u	EARTHSTOPPER (C) (G Sloan) J Gifford 8-10-9	H Davies
407	0p-043f	LAAKEN (DB) (D Churston) D Morley 7-10-0	R Davies
408	pf-p331	ABO (K Higson) A Moore 10-10-0 (4 ex)	G Moore 4

15-8 Sea Captain, 2 Special Cargo, 5 Earthstopper, 6 Abo, 7 Laaken.

3.0 SEVENOAKS CHASE (novices: £1,504: 2m) (10)

503	4	BOBTREE (R Graham) N Gaselee 6-11-3	M Floyd
505	p200/fo	CAMBOOYA (Mrs E Boucher) Mrs d Oughton 8-11-3	M Coyle 4
507	002-p24	CRANBOURNE TOWER (Queen Mother) F Walwyn 6-11-3	W Smith
508	100-24u	CROUTON (N Capon) H Price 8-11-3	C Gwilliam 4
517	000-0b2	PAY FREEZE (H J Joel) R Turnell 6-11-3	A Turnell
518	003/000-	RIGHTEOUS FURY (F Gray) F Gray 8-11-3	R Rowell
519	324000	CORVEN (R Lee) D Grissell 5-10-7	Mrs D Grissell 4
520	p4-0002	NOOKIE BEAR (R De Courcey) P Mitchell 5-10-7	R G Hughes
521	000-004	PRINCETON (B) (Lady Douglas-Pennant) F Winter 5-10-7	De Haan
522	1000-40	SALDATORE (Mrs M Skinner) D Morley 5-10-7	B R Davies

5-2 Pay Freeze, 3 Cranbourne Tower, 9-2 Princeton, 5 Bobtree, 8 Crouton, 12 Nookie Bear, 16 Cambooya, 20 others.

3.30 HORLEY HURDLE (Div II: novices: £690: 2m) (14)

601	p114f4p	GOLDEN RIVER (D) (J Rogerson) R Turnell 6-12-0	A Holder 7
602	31-01	MASTER ANDREW (D) (Queen Mother) F Walwyn 7-11-9	W Smith
603	1031	QUILLERY (D) (B Hager) N Gaselee 6-11-8	M Floyd
605	0-013	IDEN GREEN (C-D) (P Hannaford) D Grissell 5-11-7	R Linley
607		GREY BUMBLE (A Sykes) A Sykes 6-11-4	J Davies 7
608	0002/f0	JUBILEE IMP (Mrs O Negus-Fancey) L Holt 6-11-4	R G Hughes
612		JIMMYS COTTAGE (G Gregson) G Gregson 5-11-2	P Carvill 4
613	020-2	RECYCLED (Miss C Coyne) G Kindersley 5-11-2	A Webber
615	000p-	THE TOTM (O Donnelly) P Butler 5-11-2	E Butler 7
618	00	CHARJIM (A Moore) A Moore 4-10-2	G Moore 4
621		HENRY'S WISH (Mrs D Atkins) R Atkins 4-10-2	S McNeill
622	04	JADE AND DIAMOND (C Freud) D Elsworth 4-10-2	C Brown
623	00	LOW TIDE (C Gillingham) Mrs D Oughton 4-10-2	P Scudamore
626	00f	STAR BAIRN (R Shaw) R Shaw 4-10-2	P Nicholls 7

7-4 Master Andrew, 3 Recycled, 4 Golden River, 6 Iden Green, 8 Jade and Diamond, 14 Jubilee Imp, 20 others.

Lingfield Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

1.0 Sindebele. 1.30 Exuberant. 2.0 Night Watch. 2.30 Special Cargo. 3.0 Cranbourne Tower. 3.30 Master Andrew.

Towcester results

12.30 (12.30) WATERHALL CHASE (Div I: £961 2m 50yd)

IMPERIUM, ch h by Mount Hagen — Idee (W Sturt) 5-11-3 Mr A J Wilson (9-4 jt fav) 1
Henfold Lad. P Scudamore (8-1) 2
Denton . S J O'Neill (16-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 26; places, 12p, 20p, 27p. Dual f: £1.32 CSF £2 00. J Old at Bristol. 12l, 3l. Clonmullen 9-4 jt fav Gerby (20-1) 4th 12 ran.

1 0 (1 2) LONGWATER HURDLE (Novices: £552 2m 5f 26yd)

BRANDO, ch h by Busted — Cafe au Lait (J Sheppard) 5-11-2 R Kington (13-2) 1
Late Night Extra A Webb (7-1) 2
Fuego Diablo T Wall (25-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 83p; places, 31p, 16p, 60p Dual f: £1 40 CSF £5 35 G Thorner at Letcombe Regis. 4l, 5l Carry Danny 7-2 fav Wealth o Wiltshire (20-1) 4th 18 ran.

1 30 (1 31) WATERHALL CHASE (Div II: novices £953 2m 50yd)

NICKLE MOPPETT, br g by Carlburg — Nicholas Mop (P Dresher) 5-10-7 Mr P Webber (11-4) 1
Paper Rich S Smith Eccles (20-1) 2
My Selp. Mr A J Wilson (4-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 34p; places, 18p, 50p, 27p Dual f: £1 25 CSF £5 87 J Webber at Banbury 2l, 4l Brave Fellow (3-4 fav) 4th 11 ran.

2.0 (2.2) DEER PARK CHASE (Handicap £1,121 2m 5f 110yd)

SAINT TAFFY, b g by Welsh Saint — Niris (Mrs L Dresher) 6-11-1 A Webber (3-1) 1
Yellow Coll . . . A Webb (33-1) 2
Deviot . . . H Davies (16-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 53p; places, 20p, £1 39, 25p, Dual f: (1st or 2nd with any other) 17p CSF £10 25 Tricast: £127 22 J Webber at Banbury 12l, 5l Oakprime 11-4 fav Gay Invader (5-1) 4th 13 ran

2 30 (2 31) TOTE HURDLE (Handicap £1,394 2m)

ROLLESTON, ch g by Communication — Chamoivo (Mrs O Wreford) 8-10-2 P Tuck (13-2) 1
Kosland . . . S Smith Eccles (14-1) 2
Desert Hero W Smith (7-2 fav) 3

TOTE: Win, 62p; places, 17p, 24p, 30p. Dual f: £4 17 CSF £9 84 Tricast: £34 18. W Wharton at Melton Mowbray 7l, 1½l Prince of Bermuda (20-1) 4th 13 ran

3.0 (3 1) WELL TO DO CHASE (Handicap £1,320 3m 190yd)

MR ORYX, b g by Royal Highway — Kythrea (F Yardley) 9-10-4 P Scudamore (7-2) 1
Coolafancy . . . J Suthern (5-1) 2
Aldo . . . B R Davies (3-1 fav) 3

TOTE: Win, 42p; places, 21p, 21p, 11p, Dual f: 98p. CSF: £2.23 F Yardley at Droitwich. 8l, 7l. No Retreat (20-1) 4th. 11 ran.

3.30 (3.31) LONGWATER HURDLE (Div II: novices, £552 2m 5f 26yd)

SONNY MAY, b g by Master Owen — Rahoon Arctic (G Hubbard) 6-11-4 H Davies (Evens fav) 1
Beare Lady . . . F Grimes (33-1) 2
Prosperina . . V McKevitt (13-2) 3

TOTE: Win, 22p; places, 16p, £2.24, 20p. Dual f: £19.43 CSF £4.14 J Gifford at Findon. 8l, hd. Spartan Daisy (13-2) 4th. 18 ran.

PLACEPOT: £74 60.

STATE OF GOING (official): Lingfield:—heavy. Tomorrow: Kempton: soft; Haydock: good to soft.

Two women golfers find British weather unhelpful

Bent Tree first obstacle in US

Against the great disasters that have surrounded us in the last month or so, because of the weather, its deadening effect on the preparations of two Scottish golfers for an American challenge will seem small beer. But we all have our own liltle lives to live and for Catherine Panton and Muriel Thomson, two of our leading players, the December snows could not have been more unwelcome.

They flew to Florida on Monday with their games in rustier condition than they have ever been. They have hardly been able to get out of their houses, Miss Thomson, in Aberdeen, Miss Panton, in Finchley, and when Miss Thomson did once venture forth at Murcar with a couple of bags of balls she found her right toes numb after hitting half a dozen shots: "There was a wind of about 80 miles an hour blowing at the time and I probably did more harm than good" she ruefully reflected on the eve of her departure, "but I could not bear to sit indoors any longer".

Their first engagement, the first of a number they hope, is the American Ladies' Professional Golf Association Qualifying tournament at Bent Tree, Sarasota from January 12 to 15. The statistical odds are stacked against them in the ratio of about ten to one, since only ten will get through from a field of about 100. The chances of both surviving are, of course, remote, though it seemed to be too sensitive a subject for dinner table discussion as I mulled over the prospect in front of them. Miss Thomson, at 27 the older by a year, declared herself 'terrified', not knowing what to expect at one point, 'looking forward to it tremendously' at another. Anyone knowing her combative nature will have no difficulty in deciding which is the truer sentiment. Her companion seems to take a more philosophical view of things, indeed of life generally, probably through having derived a certain sophistication from a successful degree course, at Edinburgh University.

They will probably have to score below 300 on the par 72 Bent Tree course. Success would bring a players card and up to ten weeks of competition in good conditions on the LPGA tour at a time when nothing remotely comparable is available in Europe. If varying fortunes separate them, neither will want for company. On the one hand Jenny Lee Smith, the British matchplay champion, is already a member of the LPGA tour and on the other Maxine Burton, of Camberley, will be playing on a minor tour. In addition, two other British players, Christine Langford and Beverly Huke will be trying their luck in Sarasota.

They are a lively pair who enjoy life. They have a taste for wine which is mature and laudable, another for the weed which is acceptable by the fact that they are solicitous enough of other peoples feelings to seek permission before lighting up. The casino, too, has a strong appeal and they relish masculine company. Given their freewheeling approach to life, it is something of a shock to hear Miss Panton expressing strong left-wing opinions on such subjects as South African society and American commercialization.

Both have been to the United States before, once together in 1980 when they played three minor tournaments in a span of six weeks. They both distinguished themselves as amateurs, Miss Thomson with a place in the Curtis cup team of 1978, Miss Panton with the British title two years earlier. Miss Panton was studying hard at the time and her victory at Silloth put her "up the flagpole" whatever that may mean. Several attempts at clarification failed as the wine she had chosen with such discretion flowed.

Miss Thompson, snowed up in Aberdeen, has had little physical activity latey and her preparation has been such as she could derive from handstretchers. Miss Panton on the other hand, has reached out in various directions. She has been hitting a tyre in the mornings, thereby satisfactorily irritating the man downstairs who tends to keep her awake at night. She has swung lead-weighted clubs and used a exercise bicycle, which provokes a complaint about "grundling noises" from her neighbour.

She has played badminton which, as both women agree, is good for fitness "but tending to collapse the right wrist" according to Miss Thomson. Her friend readily acknowledged the point adding roguishly that "its nice to play a sport I enjoy, for a change". Both girls have interesting pedigrees, Miss Panton a daughter of the Glenbervie professional, Miss Thomson the middle one of triplet girls born at a time when her father, who until then played off two, developed a habit of three putting. Miss Panton has no monopoly of witty repartee. One wonders what the Americans will make of them.

John Hennessy





Miss Panton (top) and Miss Thompson: Unwelcome snow in Scotland stopped their practice before a trip to Florida

Hockey

Tigerish England beaten but earn their stripes

From Sydney Friskin
Bombay, Jan 6

India 4 England 2

The firecrackers at the hockey stadium sounded like a 21 gun salute for India who defeated England in Group B of the World Cup tournament today. But many in that crowd of 14,000 must have spared a thought for England whose strong display denied the home side the comfort which the two goal margin of victory might suggest.

For all their speed and artistry the Indian forwards could never subdue the tigerish England defence in which Hughes and Barber played their hearts out. For the first 15 minutes England severely tested but never quite exploited the uncertainty among India's defenders, whose stopping was insecure.

England now seem certain of finishing fourth in the group particularly after the Soviet Union drew 2-2 with Malaysia, who picked up their first point of the tournament. The Soviet Union have, to play the Netherlands tomorrow and only a miracle can save the Russians from defeat. Fourth position in the group will enable England to play-off for fifth to eighth places, overall, which means that they still have a chance of finishing among the first six in order to play in the Champions Trophy tournament in Amsterdam next June.

Early enthusiasm brought England their first reward in the 19th minute. The stadium was hushed and it was like reducing the famous Hampden roar to a whisper. Westcott was obstructed in front of goal by Surjit Sinch and Westcott himself converted the stroke with a well placed push.

But England's defence had a difficult task trying to contain India's speedy wing forwards, Kausik and Zafar Iqbil. In the 28th minute India were awarded a penalty stroke after Dodds had appeared, though he disagreed with the decision, to stop with a foot a hit from a short corner on the line. So Surinder Singh converted the penalty stroke and India were back on equal terms. There followed two quick short corners for them both converted by Rajinder Singh and at halftime the home side led 3-1.

After the change of ends the short corners kept pouring in for India but heroic saves by Taylor and a timely clearance off the line by Barber denied India the harvest they had hoped to gather. In the 49th minute England made their first substitution, bringing in Leman for Rule. Three minutes later an assault launched from the right earned them a short corner from which Barber scored to rekindle the flames of English interest.

Fresh blood was brought into the England side with B]rookeman coming for his 75th cap when he replaced Francis and England began to worry the Indian defence with Westcott and Precious moving up. But n the last minute Syed Ali came tearing through and Duthie was penalised for using a hand to stop his scoop towards goal. Gurmail Singh converted the penalty stroke and all was over.

INDIA: M. R. Negi, Rajinder Singh, Surjit Singh(capt), M. M. Somaya, RAvinderpal Singh, Gurmail Singh, M. Kaushik, M. Fernandes(sub Charanjit Kumari, Surinder Singh(sub Syed Ali) Mohammed Shahid, Zafar Iqbal.

ENGLAND: I. C. Taylor, J.L.Duthie, M Precious, P. J. Baber, N. Hughes (capt) S. S. Khehar, R.D— Dodds, D. G. Westcott, T. N. Francis(sub R. H. Brookeman), K. S. Bhaura, C.J Rule(sub R. Leman).

Umpires A. Renaud(Franco) and Al Mohamed(Egypt)

RESULTS:Group A: Spain 4, Argentina 2, New Zealand 1, Poland 0. Group B : India 4, England 2, Malaysia 2, Soviet Union 2.

Golf

Ominous omen for Putter competitors

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Only a fool or a fanatic or a member of the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society would consider playing a tournament at this time of the year. The 100 and more men gathered at Rye, on the Sussex coast, all belong to the third category, offering themselves to the masochistic ritual of the President's Putter. No doubt some of them answer also the second description, but, of course, no one would dare suggest that any falls into the first.

A blue sky, a benevolent sun and a sparkling sea suggested yesterday that there might be merit, if not method in their madness, but it was an illusion, for to venture out of the clubhouse was to invite instant pneumonia from a biting wind.

Of the original entry of 121, 112 have survived for the competition, which is set in motion this morning by an all-Oxford tussle bbetwween Steve Thomas, the present captain and Michael Kitchin, a Blue of much earlier vintage. The highlight of the draw is the pairing of Alan Holmes, the holder, with Michael Reece, the winner in 1976. But both have byes and will not take the stage until tomorrow.

The course is in superb condition, almost an affront to natures' laws at a time when half the country seems to be under water and the other half under snow. At least it was so when darkness fell and left it to the mercy of whatever weather was travelling south. A skitter of snow during the afternoon was a threatening omen, but the President's Putter is a hardy species and has been cancelled only once in the 62 years of its existence.

Calendar of world sport for 1982

This will be a marvellous sporting year. Pride of place must go to the football World Cup in Spain in June and July; admittedly it will cut across traditional English summer pastimes such as Wimbledon, the Henley regatta and the Test cricket series against India.

There will be 24 nations competing for the World Cup and only one place is still in doubt; New Zealand and China will soon have resolved the differences arising from their play-off in the Asia and Oceania qualifying group. The finals will open on the evening of June 13 in the Nou Camp Stadium, Barcelona, where the holders, Argentina, will kick off in group three (which otherwise is centred in Alicante and Elche). The opening ceremony and inaugural match are expected to attract a worldwide television audience of 1,300m.

It must be explained that because of the unwieldy number of teams, the 1982 World Cup will be spread over 29 days and 52 matches. At the draw on January 16, the qualifiers will be divided into six groups which will be played on a league basis. The first two in each group will proceed to the second phase: four league groups of three, and the winners will go forward to the semi-finals, a straight knockout with the losers playing for third place.

England struggled to qualify and can think themselves rather fortunate to have been seeded. They will play their first round matches in Bilbao, an arrangement not entirely unconnected with the desire of the Spanish organizers to control the entry and movement of the hooligan element among the English fans.

There are also Scotland and Northern Ireland to cheer. Scotland will be hoping to make amends for their disastrous showing in the 1978 finals in Argentina which was marred for them by a welter of false optimism, a couple of poor results against Peru and Iran and the Willie Johnston doping furore.

Football aside, there is much to make the mouth water. In the autumn the Commonwealth Games are set for Brisbane. At one time political boycotts seemed likely to ruin these games, but prospects are brighter, because the England cricket tour to India was allowed to go ahead and because the Welsh Rugby Union decided to reject an invitation to tour South Africa in the summer. Sporting links with South Africa are still a bugbear and some African political leaders are bound to use the Springbok tour to New Zealand last summer as an excuse to keep their athletes at home.

The Commonwealth Games apart, athletes will have a considerable amount at stake, financially as well as competitively. It is now permitted for advertising and endorsement money to be paid to national governing bodies, who are instructed to set up trust funds for athletes after they retire. Whether an athlete will receive all the money paid for, say, appearing in an advertisement depends on the attitude of each national parent body.

On the track, Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett are being lined up to run in three challenge races. There is some doubt whether Ovett will be fit for the first, over 3,000 metres at Crystal Palace on July 17, because he has injured himself in training.

Nicholas Keith
Sports Editor

Angling

July 24: British men's championship, fourth division, Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Aintree
Aug 14: British women's championship, Loughborough Soar
Aug 21: British men's championship, first division, River Huntspill, Bridgwater
Sept 11: British men's championship, second division, Bristol Avon
Sept 25: British men's championship, third division, River Trent (Newark)

Archery

Mar 28: British indoor championship, RAF Cosford
May 29-30: British field championship, Rhondda
June 12-13: British masters, Stoneleigh
June 30-July 2: Grand National meeting, Worcester College, Oxford
Aug 14-15: British target championship, Stoneleigh
Sept 11-12: World and European field championships, Kingsclere, Newbury

Athletics

Jan 29-30: AAA and WAAA indoor championships, Cosford
Feb 10: GB v Belgium, men; GB v Netherlands, women, indoors, Cosford
Feb 20: GB v West Germany, men, indoors, Cosford; women's national cross-country championships, Carlisle
Feb 27: East Germany v GB, indoors, Seftenberg
Mar 6: English cross-country championships, Leeds
Mar 6-7: European indoor championships, Milan
Mar 7: IAAF/Citizen Golden marathon, Athens
Mar 13: England v US, indoors, Cosford
Mar 21: World cross-country championships, Warsaw
Apr 19: Boston marathon (US)
May 9: London marathon
May 30-31: UK championships, Cwmbran
June 9: England v US v Spain v Australia, men, Crystal Palace
June 12: National marathon championship, Gateshead
June 13: England v Australia v Yugoslavia v Czechoslavkia, men, Gateshead
June 18-19: GB v East Germany v Belgium, Crystal Palace
June 26: Bislett Games, Oslo
July 3-4: Sweden v GB v Japan, Malmo or Gothenburg
July 7: Oslo Games
July 9-10: English schools championships, Birmingham
July 17: England v Kenya v Japan v Spain, men, Crystal Palace
July 24-25: AAA championships, Crystal Palace
July 24: Yugoslavia v England v Scotland v Spain, women, Maribor
July 28-29: World Games, Helsinki
July 30-31: Women's AAA championships, Crystal Palace
July 31: Scotland v England v Norway, men, Edinburgh
Aug 7: International meeting including IAAF/Citizen Golden Mile, Crystal Palace
Aug 11-12: Welsh Games, Cwmbran
Aug 13: Talbot Games, Crystal Palace
Aug 25: Koblenz meeting
Aug 27: Ivo Van Damme meeting, Brussels
Aug 28: Edinburgh Highland Games
Aug 30: British Games, Crystal Palace
Sept 6-12: European Championships, Athens
Sept 17: Coca-Cola meeting, Crystal Palace
Sept 18-19: BAL Cup final, Copthall
Oct 24: New York Marathon

Badminton

Feb 24-25: England v Sweden, Huddersfield
Feb 26: England v Japan, Gateshead
Feb 28: England v Japan, Preston
Mar 2: England v Japan, Aston Villa
Mar 4: England v Japan, Bletchley
Mar 6: England v Japan, Farnborough, Hants
Mar 24-28: All England championships, Wembley
April 11-17 European championships, Boblingen West Germany
May 10-11 Thomas Cup, Huddersfield
May 12-13 Thomas Cup: England v Malaysia, Gloucester
May 14-15 Thomas Cup, Preston
May 16-17 Thomas Cup: Semi-final, England or Malaysia v Indonesia, Aston Villa
May 20-21 Thomas Cup final, Albert Hall
Oct 19-23 Masters, Albert Hall

Basketball

Jan 23: National Cup final, Leicester
Mar 12-13: National championship play-offs, Wembley
Apr 26-30: European men's qualifying round, Edinburgh
June 18: Europe v United States, Geneva
Aug 15-28: Men's world championships, Colombia
Sept 18: British season starts

Billiards, snooker

Jan 10-13: Lada Cars snooker classic, Oldham
Jan 26-31: Benson & Hedges Masters snooker championship, Wembley
Mar 1-7: Yamaha Organs snooker classic, Derby
Mar 11-18: World professional billiards championship, Birmingham
Apr 30-May 16: World professional snooker championship, Sheffield
Sept 26-Oct 10: Jameson Whiskey/tournament, Derby
Oct 21-31: World team snooker championship, Reading
Nov 21-Dec 4: UK snooker championship, Preston

Bobsleigh, toboggan

Jan 9-10: Heaton Gold Cup, Cresta Run
Jan 15-16: British 4-man bob, St Moritz
Jan 16-17: Curzon Cup, Cresta Run
Jan 23-24: European 2-man bob, Cortina
Jan 30-31: Brabazon Trophy, Cresta Run; British 2-man bob, St Moritz; European 4-man bob, Cortina
Feb 6-7: World 2-man bob St Moritz
Feb 13: Grand National, Cresta Run
Feb 13-14: World 4-man bob, St Moritz

Bowls

Feb 9-14: World indoor championships, Coatbridge
Mar 29-April 3: English indoor championship, Rugby, Thornfield BC
June 4-6: Masters, Worthing
June 21-24: British Isles women's championships and internationals, Cardiff
Aug 9-18: British women's championships, Leamington Spa
Aug 9-20: British men's championships, Worthing
Aug 15: English invitation singles finals, Worthing
Aug 21: Middleton Cup, Worthing
Aug 23-27: British Isles men's championships and home internationals, Edinburgh
Aug 25: Under-25 finals, Eastbourne

Boxing

Jan 13: England v Ireland, Coventry
Apr 14: ABA semi-finals, Preston
May 7: ABA finals, Wembley

Canoeing

May 15-16: British wild water championships, Tryweryn
June 19-20: International sprints, Nottingham; Welsh slalom, Tryweryn
July 28-Aug 2: World sprints, Belgrade
Aug 7-8: British sprints, Nottingham
Sept 4-5: British open slalom, Tryweryn
Oct 30-31: International slalom, Llangollen

Cricket

Jan 13-18: India v England, fifth Test, Madras
Jan 23, 24, 26, 27, Feb 7: Australian one-day finals
Jan 27: India v England, one-day, Cuttack
Jan 30-Feb 3: Australia v West Indies, third Test, Adelaide
Jan 30-Feb 4: India v England, sixth Test, Kanpur
Feb 17-22: Sri Lanka v England, Colombo
June 2: England v India, one-day, Headingley
June 4: England v India, one-day, Oval
June 10-15: England v India, first Test; Lord's
June 24-28: England v India, second Test, Old Trafford
July 8-13: England v India, third Test, the Oval
July 17: England v Pakistan, one-day, Trent Bridge
July 19: England v Pakistan, one-day, Old Trafford
July 24: Benson and Hedges Cup final, Lord's
July 29-Aug 3: England v Pakistan, first Test, Edgbaston
Aug 12-16: England v Pakistan, second Test, Lord's
Aug 26-31: England v Pakistan, third Test, Headingley
Sept 4: NatWest Bank Trophy final, Lord's

Croquet

May 20-23: Inter-counties tournament, Southwick
May 29: Wales v Scotland, Southwick
June 5: England v Wales, Colchester
June 12: Scotland v England, Southport
June 14-19: Men's and women's championships, Cheltenham
July 12-17: Open championships, Hurlingham
Sept 7-11: President's Cup, Hurlingham
Sept 20-25: Peel Memorials, Southwick
Oct 2-3: All-England finals, Roehampton

Cycling

Jan 24: British cyclo-cross championships, Sutton Coldfield
Feb 20-21: World cyclo-cross championships, Brittany
Apr 19-24: Sealink international, Ostend-Manchester
May 23-June 5: Tour of Britain, Bournemouth/Blackpool
June 20: British women's road race, Hull
June 27: British professional road race, Harrogate
July 3-25: Tour de France
July 23-31: British track championships, Leicester
Aug 1: British amateur road race
Aug 23-29: World track championships, Leicester
Sept 1-5: World championships, Goodwood

Darts

Jan 9-16: World professional championships, Stoke
Feb 23-24: World KO Cup, Oldham
April 3: Nations Cup, Wembley

Equestrianism

Mar 31-Apr 4: Birmingham international show jumping
Apr 15-18: Badminton horse trials
May 1-3: Hickstead show jumping
May 12-16: Royal Windsor horse show
May 28-30: Windsor horse trials
May 29-31: Hickstead show jumping
June 2-5: Royal Bath and West Show, Shepton Mallet
June 3-6: Bramham horse trials
June 8-13: World show jumping championships, Dublin
June 5-8: Royal show, Stoneleigh
July 13-15: Great Yorkshire Show, Harrogate
July 19-24: Royal international horse show, Wembley
July 29-Aug 1: Nations Cup show jumping, Hickstead
Aug 3-7: Royal Dublin show
Aug 11-15: World driving championships, Apeldorn (Netherlands)
Aug 12-14: Midland Bank championships, Locko Park
Aug 19-22: European junior horse trials championships, Rotherfield Park
Aug 27-30: British jumping derby, Hickstead
Sept 1-5: World horse trials championships, Luhmuhlen (West Germany)
Sept 9-12: Burghley horse trials
Sept 17-19: Benson and Hedges championship, Cardiff
Sept 23-26: Osberton horse trials
Sept 30-Oct 3: Wylye horse trials
Oct 4-9: Horse of the Year show, Wembley
Dec 15-20: Olympia show

Fencing

All events at de Beaumont Centre unless stated
Feb 6-7: De Beaumont Cup women's foil
Feb 13-14: Leon Paul Cup, men's foil
Feb 20-21: Cole Cup, sabre
Mar 6-7: Martini international épée
Apr 3: Desprez Cup
Apr 9-11: World youth championships, Buenos Aires
May 1-2: Miller-Hallett international
May 22-23: British foil championships; Corble Cup, sabre, Bristol
June 19-20: British championships
July 15-30: World championships, Mexico City
Oct 28-Nov 1: European championships, Modling (Austria)

Gliding

June 5-13: British open class, Lasham Airfield, Alton
July 10-18: British 15m championship, Dunstable Downs
Aug 7-15: British standard class championships, Booker Airfield, nr Marlow

Football World Cup

Spain: June 13-July 11

June 13-25: first phase: Group 1, at Vigo and Corunna; Group 2, Gijon and Oviedo; Group 3, Alicante and Elche; Group 4, Bilbao and Villadolid; Group 5, Valencia and Zaragoza; Group 6, Malaga and Seville.
June 28-July 5: Second Phase: Group A, Barcelona; Group B, Madrid; Group C, Barcelona; Group D, Madrid.
July 8: Semi-finals: Winner Group A v Winner Group C, Barcelona; Winner Group B v Winner Group D, Seville.
July 10: Third place play-off, Alicante.
July 11: Final, Bernabeu Stadium, Madrid.



Mascot men (clockwise from left): the Spanish organizers' Naranjita, England's Bulldog Bobby, Northern Ireland's Yer Man and Scotland's Sandy.

Other fixtures

Feb 23: England v Northern Ireland, Wembley
Feb 24: Spain v Scotland, Valencia
Mar 13: League Cup final, Wembley
Mar 24: France v England, Paris; Scotland v Netherlands, Glasgow
Apr 3: FA Cup semi-finals
Apr 27: Wales v England, Cardiff
Apr 28: Northern Ireland v Scotland, Belfast
May 5: Uefa Cup final, First leg
May 12: European Cup Winners' Cup final
May 19: Uefa Cup final, second leg
May 22: FA Cup Final, Wembley; Scottish Cup final, Glasgow
May 24: Scotland v Wales, Glasgow
May 25: England v Netherlands, Wembley
May 26: European Cup final, Rotterdam
May 27: Wales v Northern Ireland, Wrexham
May 29: Scotland v England, Glasgow
June 3: Finland v England, Helsinki

Golf

Apr 8-11: US Masters, Augusta
May 14-16: Brabazon Trophy, Woburn
May 28-31: PGA championship, Hillside
May 31-June 5: Amateur championship, Royal Cinque Ports
June 8-12: Women's amateur championship, Walton Heath
June 17-20: US Open, Pebble Beach
June 25-26: St Andrews Trophy, Arnhem
July 15-18: Open Championship, Royal Troon
July 26-31: English amateur championship, Royal Liverpool
July 28-31: Women's Open championship, Royal Birkdale
Aug 5-6: Curtis Cup, Denver
Aug 5-8: US PGA championship, Tulsa
Aug 25-27: Women's amateur stroke play championship, Downfield
Sept 8-11: Women's world team, Geneva
Sept 9-11: Hennessy Cup, Ferndown
Sept 15-18: Men's world team championship, Lausanne
Sept 23-26: Bob Hope tournament, Moor Park
Oct 14-17: Suntory matchplay tournament, Wentworth

Greyhound racing

Apr 3: Grand National final, White City
June 26: Derby, White City
Sept 8: St Leger, Wembley

Gymnastics

Jan 16 Champions Cup, Albert Hall
March 6: Wembley international
April 3: Champions All, Wembley
May 2: Junior gymnast of the year finals, Wembley
June 6: USSR scholarship finals, Crystal Palace
Sept 9-12: World acrobatics championships, Wembley
Sept 17: Commonwealth invitation event, Brisbane
Oct 22-24: World championships, Zagreb
Oct 27-31: USSR display teams, Wembley

Jan 7-12: World Cup, Bombay
Jan 9-10: International indoor tournament, women, Edinburgh; International indoor club tournament, Glasgow
Feb 12-13: Home Countries indoor championship, Maidenhead; Junior European indoor championship, Vienna
Feb 25: Indoor club finals, Crystal Palace
Feb 26-27: International 2nd XI tournament, women, Manchester
Mar 6: Wales v England, women
March 13: England v Scotland, women, Stoke Ireland v Wales, women, Galway
Mar 14: County championship final
Mar 20: England v Netherlands, women, Wembley; Scotland v Wales, women
Mar 27: Ireland v England, women, N Ireland
Mar 28: National club championship final
Apr 3: Scotland v Wales, women
Apr 9-12: Junior international tournament, women, West Germany
Apr 17-18: Senior divisional tournament, Nottingham
May 28-31: European club championship, Versailles; European club championship, B division, Cardiff
June 6-13: Champions Trophy, Amsterdam
Aug 15-28: Junior World Cup, Kuala Lumpur
Sept 24-26: International tournament, women, Durham
Oct 1-3: International tournament, women, N Ireland
Oct 16-17: International quadrangular, QPR, London
Dec 10-19: Ten nations tournament, Melbourne

Ice hockey

Mar 18-27: World championships, group B, Klagenfurt
Mar 18-27: World championships, group C, Spain
Apr 3-10: European junior championships, group C, Billingham
Apr 15-29: World championships, group A, Helsinki

Ice skating

Jan 23-24: European women's speed championships, Heerenveen
Jan 30-31: European men's speed, Oslo
Feb 2-6: European figure, Lyons
Feb 6-7: World sprint, Alkmaar
Feb 13-14: World women's speed, Inzell
Feb 20-21: World men's speed, Assen
Mar 9-13: World figure, Copenhagen
Apr 3-4: World indoor speed, Moncton, Canada
Sept 27-30: St Ivel international, Richmond
Nov 7-8: Richmond Trophy (prov)
Nov 19 (prov): British ice dance, Nottingham
Dec 1-2: British figure, Richmond

Lacrosse

Feb 27: South senior flags
April 4: North senior flags
April 24: North v South, Stockport
May 1: Iroquois Cup, Orpington
June 18-25: International world series, Baltimore
Sept 20-26: Women's world championships, Trent Bridge, Nottingham

Martial arts

Jan 17: British karate championships, Crystal Palace
Feb 27-28: European junior karate, Crystal Palace
Mar 13-14: Women's European judo, Oslo
April 24: British men's judo, Crystal Palace
May 12-17: European men's judo, Rostock (EG)
May 15-16: European karate, Goteborg
May 29: British club karate, Birmingham
June 26: European club karate, Seville
Oct 2-3: European team judo, men, Rome
Nov 26-28: World karate, Sindelfingen (WG)
Dec 4-5: Women's world judo, Paris

Modern pentathlon

Apr 23-24: British triathlon championships, Crystal Palace
May 4: Champion of champions, Crystal Palace
July 9-12: Women's open, Stoke
Aug 6-8: British men's, Elmbridge
Aug 5-14: Women's world, Paris
Aug 24-31: Junior world, Crystal Palace
Oct 1-10: World championships, Rome
Nov 20-21: British biathlon, York

Motor cycling

Apr 9: Transatlantic Trophy meeting, Brands Hatch
Apr 11: Transatlantic Trophy, Mallory Park
Apr 12: Transatlantic Trophy, Oulton Park
May 30: King of Brands, Brands Hatch
June 5-11: Isle of Man TT races
July 24-25: Race of Aces, Snetterton
Aug 1: British grand prix, Silverstone
Aug 21: Ulster grand prix, Dundrod
Sept 11-12: World endurance championship, Donington Park
Sept 18-19: Race of the year meeting, Mallory Park
Oct 23-24: Powerbike international, Brands Hatch

Commonwealth Games

Brisbane, Sept 30-Oct 9

Archery: Oct 2-5 (Murarrie Recreation Reserve)
Athletics: Oct 3-9 (Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee Sports Centre)
Badminton: Oct 1-8 (Chandler Complex)
Bowls: Oct 1-8 (Moorooka Bowls Club)
Boxing: Oct 1-8 (Festival Hall)
Cycling: Oct 1-9 (Chandler Velodrome)
Shooting: Oct 1-8 (Belmont Range)
Swimming: Oct 1-5 (Chandler Aquatic Centre)
Weightlifting: Oct 1-5 (Chandler Complex)
Wrestling: Oct 6-8 (City Hall)



Motor racing, rallying

Jan 16: Monte Carlo rally starts
Jan 23: South African grand prix, Kyalami
Feb 26-27: Mintex rally, York
Mar 7: Argentine grand prix, Buenos Aires
Mar 21: Brazilian grand prix, Rio de Janeiro
Apr 4: US West grand prix, Long Beach
Apr 9-13: Circuit of Ireland rally, Belfast
Apr 25: San Marino grand prix, Imola
May 9: Belgian grand prix, Zolder
May 23: Monaco grand prix, Monte Carlo
June 6: US grand prix, Detroit
June 13: Canadian grand prix, Montreal
June 19-20: Le Mans 24-hour race
July 18: British grand prix, Brands Hatch
July 25: French grand prix, Paul Ricard
Aug 8: German grand prix, Hockenheim
Aug 15: Austrian grand prix, Zeltweg
Aug 29: Swiss grand prix, Dijon
Sept 12: Italian grand prix, Monza
Sept 25: US grand prix, Las Vegas
Nov 7: Veteran car run, London-Brighton
Nov 21-24: RAC rally
To be confirmed: Australian grand prix, Dutch grand prix

Netball

Feb 20: England v Scotland, Sunderland
March 6-7: British Isles championship (under-18s), Dublin
March 20: Wales v England, Cardiff
April 3-4: Inter-counties tournament, Battersea Park
May 8: National club finals
Nov 27: England v New Zealand, Wembley

Orienteering

April 9-12: Jan Kjellstrom Trophy, Bracknell
May 16: British championships, Belper
June 4-6: Sweden v GB v Denmark, Sweden
June 12-13: British relay championships, Wales
Aug 1-2: Continental Cup, Stirling
To be confirmed: GB v US v Canada

Polo

May 29-June 6: Queen's Cup, Windsor
June 10-20: Royal Windsor Cup
July 1-18: Cowdray Gold Cup (British Open)
July 25: Imperial international, Windsor
July 22-Aug 1: Cowdray Park challenge
Aug 9-15: National 16-goal championship, Cirencester

Power boat racing

June 5-6: Bristol grand prix
Aug 28-30: Holme Pierrepont grand prix

Racing

Feb 13: Schweppes Gold Trophy, Newbury
Mar 16: Champion Hurdle, Cheltenham
Mar 18: Gold Cup, Cheltenham
Mar 27: Lincoln Handicap, Doncaster
Apr 3: Grand National, Liverpool
Apr 29: 1,000 Guineas, Newmarket
May 1: 2,000 Guineas, Newmarket
May 15: Irish 2,000 Guineas, The Curragh
May 22: Irish 1,000 Guineas, The Curragh
June 2: Derby, Epsom
June 3: Coronation Cup, Epsom
June 5: Oaks, Epsom
June 6: French Derby, Chantilly
June 15-18: Royal Ascot
June 26: Irish Derby, The Curragh
July 3: Eclipse Stakes, Sandown
July 8: July Cup, Newmarket
July 17: Irish Oaks, The Curragh
July 24: King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes, Ascot
July 27-31: Goodwood meeting
Aug 17: Benson and Hedges Gold Cup, York
Aug 29: Arlington Million, Arlington Park (US)
Sept 11: St Leger, Doncaster
Sept 29: Cheveley Park Stakes, Newmarket
Sept 30: Middle Park Stakes, Newmarket
Oct 2: Cambridgeshire, Newmarket
Oct 3: Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, Longchamp
Oct 9: Irish St Leger, The Curragh
Oct 15: Dewhurst Stakes, Newmarket
Oct 16: Champion Stakes, Newmarket; Cesarewitch, Newmarket
Oct 23: Futurity Stakes, Doncaster
Nov 13: Mackeson Gold Cup, Cheltenham
Nov 27: Hennesy Gold Cup, Newbury
Dec 11: Kennedy Construction Handicap Chase, Cheltenham
Dec 27: King George VI Steeplechase, Kempton Park

Rackets, Real tennis

Events at Queen's Club, London, unless stated
Jan 9-10: Eric Angus Cup (real tennis) under-24 championships
Jan 9-17: Amateur rackets singles
Jan 11-31: Henry Leaf real tennis
Jan 15-17: British women's real tennis doubles championship
Feb 13-21: Noel Bruce Cup rackets
Mar 8-21: Amateur real tennis singles, Hampton Court
Mar 25-29: Public schools rackets doubles
Mar 29-April 7: Open rackets singles
May 7-9: Women's open real tennis singles, Hayling Island
May 14-16: Amateur real tennis doubles, Canford

Rowing

Mar 20: Head of the River race, Mortlake to Putney
Mar 21: Women's Boat Race, Henley
Mar 27: Boat Race (2.30)
Apr 3: Scullers head of the river, Mortlake to Putney
May 26-29: Oxford summer eights
June 3-5: Cambridge May races
May 29-30: Nottingham international, Holme Pierrepont
July 1-4: Henley Royal regatta
July 22: Doggett's Coat and Badge
Aug 11: ARA centenary pageant
Aug 24-27: Women's and lightweights world championships, Lucerne
Sept 1-5: Men's world championships, Lucerne

Rugby Union

Jan 9: Barbarians v Australia, Cardiff
Jan 16: Scotland v England, Murrayfield; Ireland v Wales, Dublin
Jan 30: County Championship final, Moseley
Feb 6: England v Ireland, Twickenham; Wales v France, Cardiff
Feb 20: France v England, Paris; Ireland v Scotland, Dublin
Mar 6: England v Wales, Twickenham; Scotland v France, Murrayfield
Mar 10: UAU final, Twickenham
Mar 20: France v Ireland, Paris; Wales v Scotland, Cardiff
Apr 24: Welsh Cup final, Cardiff
May 1: John Player Cup final, Twickenham
May 8: Middlesex seven-a-sides, Twickenham
Sept 25: Scottish XV v Fiji, Murrayfield
Dec 7: Oxford v Cambridge, Twickenham

Rugby League

Jan 16: GB v France, under 24
Jan 23: John Player Trophy final: Hull v Hull KR
May 1: Challenge Cup final, Wembley
May 15: Premiership final

Shooting

May 8-9: British open sporting championship
May 28-31: Pistol '82 Bisley
July 1-4: World sporting championship, France
July 10-11: British skeet grand prix, Holbeach
July 10-24: NRA meeting, Bisley
July 15: Ashburton shield, Bisley
July 16-17: Home international down-the-line tournament, Kirkbride
July 24: Queen's Prize, Bisley
Oct 30-Nov 14: World trap and skeet championships, Caracas

Skiing

Jan 13-14: Women's World Cup, Grindelwald
Jan 16-17: Hahnenkamm, Kitzbuhel
Jan 19-20: Women's World Cup, Badgastein
Jan 22-29: British Nordic, Zwiesel
Jan 23-24: Lauberhorn, Wengen
Jan 27-Feb 7: World Alpine, Schladming
Feb 18-28: World Nordic championships, Oslo
Mar 15-19: Kandahar-Martini, Calmoran
Mar 25-28: World Cup finals, Sansicario Montgenevre

Speedway

Apr 29: England v US, Wimbledon
May 5: England v US, Poole
May 6: England v US, Ipswich
May 8: England v US, Swindon
May 9: England v US, Belle Vue
May 16: World team championship, King's Lynn
June 2: World individual championship, British final, Coventry
July 4: World individual championship, overseas final, White City
Aug 15: World team final, White City
Oct 17: British League riders championships, Belle Vue

Squash rackets

Jan 8-10: Home internationals, Ilkeston
Feb 5-7: Inter-county finals
Feb 28-Mar 7: ISPA championships
Mar 29-Apr 8: British open, Bromley
Apr 9-12: European championships, Cardiff
Apr 16-19: SRPA championships, Hull

Swimming

Jan 29-31: Amersfoort international
Feb 5-7: Arena meeting, Paris
Apr 1-4: British short course, Nuneaton
Apr 9-12: GB v Soviet Union, Blackpool
May 8-9: GB v Netherlands v Italy, Blackpool
May 15-16: Tournament of nations, Vienna
July 17-18: British 3m diving, Crystal Palace
July 31-Aug 10: World championships, Guayaquil, Ecuador
Aug 21: British highboard diving championships, Crystal Palace
Aug 19-22: ASA, Crystal Palace
Nov 6-7: British Synchronized championships
Dec 4: British club championships final, Leeds
Dec 4-5: British 1m diving, Derby
Dec18-19: European Cup, Goteborg

Table tennis

Jan 7-9: English open, Crawley
Jan 13: Poland v England, European league, Gdansk
Feb 6-7: Europe top-12, Nantes
Feb 10: England v Sweden, European league, Macclesfield
Mar 10: Hungary v England, European league, Budapest
Apr 17-25: European championships, Budapest

Jan 21: GB v Sweden, King's Cup
Jan 17: GB v Germany, King's Cup
Jan 21: GB v Sweden, King's Cup
Jan 24: GB v Netherlands, King's Cup
Apr 20-25: State Express classic, Bournemouth; WCT finals, Dallas
May 31-June 6: French Championships, Paris
June 7-13: Stella Artois tournament, Queen's
June 14-19: Lambert and Butler tournament, Bristol
June 21-July 4: Wimbledon Championships
Aug 31-Sept 12: US Open, New York
Oct 25-31: Daihatsu challenge, Brighton
Nov 4-6: Wightman Cup, Albert Hall
Nov 8-14: Benson and Hedges tournament, Wembley

Trampolining

May 13-15: World championships, Montana
July 10: British championships, Birmingham
July 17: World Cup

Water skiing

June 5-6: International tournament, Ruislip
June 13: British racing GP, Torquay
June 26-27: British Masters, Thorpe Park
July 17-18: British championships, Holme Pierrepont
July 31-Aug 1: International jump tournament, Reading
Aug 17-22: European championships, Bergen (Netherlands)

Weightlifting

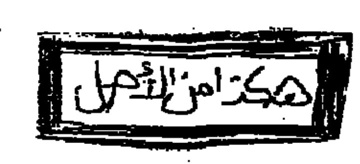
May 15-16: Women's world powerlifting championships, Birmingham
May: British championships, Edinburgh
June 27: British Powerlifting, Digbeth
Sept 9-19: World championships, Ljubljana

Wrestling

April 17: British championships, Bletchley
April 22-25: European freestyle, Bulgaria
July 3: English championships, Barton
Aug 12-17: World freestyle, Edmonton

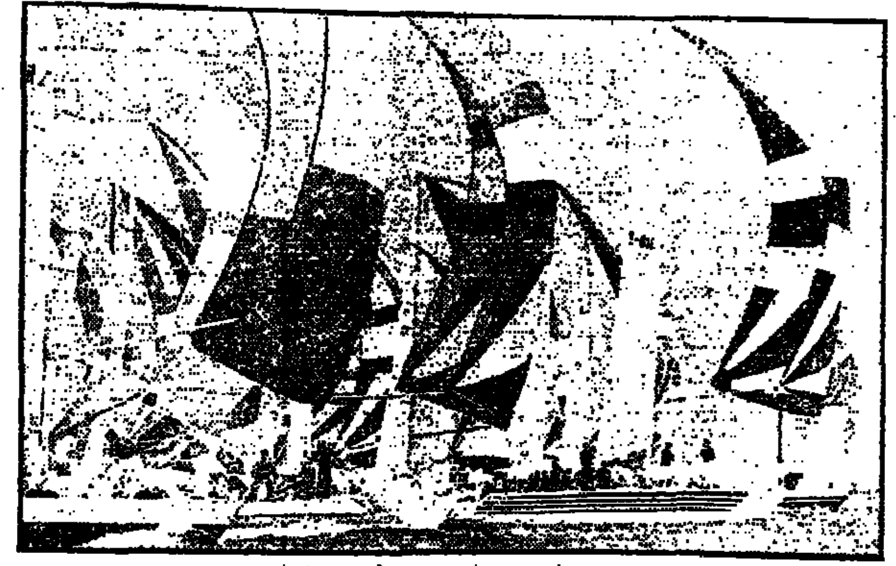
Yachting

March/Apr: Round the world race ends, Portsmouth
June 4-11: Weymouth Olympic Week, Weymouth
June 21-24: Multihull regatta, Cowes
July 4-10: 420 world championships, Hayling Island
July 10: Start of Round Britain Race, Plymouth
July 25: Tall ships race to Lisbon, Falmouth
July 31-Aug 7: Cowes Week, Cowes
Aug 7-13: Enterprise world championship, Tynemouth
Aug 15-28: One-ton world champ, Brighton
Aug 25: Tall ships parade, Southampton



Sea and chips new aids for sailing

As the 28th London International Boat Show opens at Earls Court, **Michael Frenchman** seeks out the latest in aids and equipment for the yachtsman and small boat owner



Photograph by Tommy Hindley

And a man-made star to sail her by...

And a man-made star to sail her by . . .

As more and more electronic aids become available for the small boat owner, it will be all sea and chips for the visitor to the International Boat Show, opening at Earls Court today. The silicon chip and microprocessor are revolutionizing boat instrumentation and navigation systems.

Steering by man-made stars in the sky is a notable example, and the United States Navy's Navigation Satellite System (TRANSIT) will affect the yachtsman and boat-owner more than any other development during the present decade.

The big breakthrough came when Thomas Walker slashed the price of their newly-launched 801 satellite navigator ("sat-nav" for short) to £1,700* at last year's show. There are now about a dozen kinds of sat-nav sets on the market, which is becoming vastly more competitive. One or two American sets have been around for longer, but hitherto they have been far beyond the reach of the average yachtsman's pocket.

"However, every boat will now have one as the price becomes more manageable," says Mr Eric Kingsley, managing director of Telesonic Marine, the London-based marine equipment suppliers and a doyen of boat electronics in this country. When the first American sets were introduced they cost £10,000 or more; Thomas Walker, the market leaders, are today showing a simple sat-nav set, the 402, for only £995.

Partly because early electronic aids, including some rather primitive radio direction finders, often proved unreliable when first introduced, cruising yachtsmen have tended to be prejudiced against accepting new equipment until it has been well proved. They are also very conservative about using anything which might make life afloat a little easier and less of an endurance test for the average family. Sat-navs are still regarded with great suspicion by many who are prepared to accept the effects of the electronic revolution in their daily domestic lives on shore.

The American TRANSIT system consists of five operational satellites in polar orbit around the world at a nominal distance of some 665 miles from earth. Each satellite takes 107 minutes to orbit the earth and transmits a signal which is picked up by a receiver—the sat-nav—on board the yacht.

To increase the level of accuracy it is possible to link the ship's log and compass to the sat-nav's computer, which will give a constantly updated dead reckoning position, automatically corrected by each satellite fix.

All commercially available sat-nav sets work on exactly the same principle with minor refinements or additional facilities. Thomas Walker's original 801 is being replaced by the 802 model which will have an off-course alarm, dual voltage 12/24 volts, and some additional functions, selling at £1,700. The cheaper 402 will give only a position fix—latitude and longitude—based on the actual satellite pass.

Walker's main competitor, the Danish company Demek, are bringing out an updated version of last year's model. This will be known as the RS 5000 DS and is being distributed in this country by Delta Marine for £1,520; it has facilities for connecting compass and log, and a memory back-up system which retains all information fed into the sat-nav for the 30 days preceding switch off. A cheaper version of the Demek, without log and compass interfaces, will also be available.

Mars Marine, an offshoot of the American confectionery company, have a limited information display sat-nav coming out at £1,695. This has the advantage of consuming very little power—one of the major considerations for the sailing enthusiast as opposed to the power-boat man. Another American set, produced by Magnavox, is the MX2102, selling for about £2,900. Magnavox was one of the first companies to introduce sat-navs back in 1968.

One of the other home-based products, the Horizon 209, is made by the daddy of them all, Brookes & Gatehouse. This sat-nav set has the advantage of a separate remote computer unit linked to the familiar traditional "grey box" display set. Both are fully sealed against a marine environment, something which most other sets achieve to a much lesser degree. Horizon 209 is aimed at the up-market bracket, and the extras are priced accordingly.

Apart from sat-navs there have been ingenious developments in automatic radio direction finding (RDF) equipment. The SYMA ONS 5000, for instance, claims to give a computerized RDF fix from shore-based radio beacons every six minutes. When introduced in 1980, this equipment was vastly over-priced and over-engineered to virtually military specifications. Symaster, the manufacturers, have now slashed the price to £995 including installation. A less sophisticated version, the ONS4000, is available at £795 installed.

Another automatic RDF is coming out from LOKATA in Cornwall, well-known for its pioneering work with its radio compass and SSB/RX radio receiver, which can be updated to a completely automatic system.

With all the array of electronic wizardry what should the not-too-impecunious yachtsman choose? A final word from Mr Kingsley: "Well, I would tell him to get a sat-nav and a hand-held RDF on the assumption that he has a very reliable log and compass.

"And make sure that he has a piece of string and a lead weight to use as an echo sounder—something we know can never go wrong."

* *All prices quoted are approximate and exclude VAT.*

Michael Frenchman

Best buys in binnacles

One of the major problems facing the yachtsman and boat-owner is knowing what equipment to buy. Is the manufacturer's claim justified? Does the item really work? Is it designed for a marine environment? Is it safe? Is it worth it, or will something cheaper do the job just as well? These are just a few of the questions he must ask himself.

One person who tries to help the buying public make up its mind is Mr Brian Grant, editor of *Geartest*—a kind of seafarer's *Which?* He is probably the only independent tester of marine equipment in this country, and quite possibly the world. His laboratory is the upstairs room and attic of a detached house in Farnborough—that is when he is not using one of the professional laboratories like the National Maritime Institute or the Institute of Aviation Medicine which is almost on his doorstep.

Mr Grant, who is a retired aerospace engineer, believes that the role of *Geartest*, in which the results of his exhaustive investigations often lasting many months are published, is to draw "working" comparisons between items of equipment and to educate would-be buyers. He is not out to "nail" the manufacturers of faulty equipment, but he will point out to them anything which he feels is substandard. All test reports are shown to the manufacturers before publication so that they can have the opportunity to comment.

Unlike the ordinary yachting and boating magazines, *Geartest* is not supported by advertising. Its only income is from international subscriptions. In this way Mr Grant feels totally uninhibited about criticizing equipment under test.

"None of the magazines do the kind of work which we undertake," he says, "because it is so easy for an advertiser to withdraw his support if he doesn't like what they write."

Geartest is run on similar lines to *Which?*, the Consumers' Association magazine. Mr Grant also has a five-star system of rating and a three-tier grading of value for money. But he doesn't suggest what might be the best buy. This is because the individual needs of the boatowner are so variable. All kinds of items are tested, from the latest electronic logs, lifejackets, and hand-bearing compasses to lifejackets, safety harnesses, and even folding bicycles.

"What we are after is the basic performance of the equipment — How it stands up under test in the laboratory and under real conditions at sea", explains Mr Grant. He has found compasses that have been several degrees out (one type was eventually withdrawn from sale when this was pointed out to the manufacturer) and safety harnesses which could have strangled the wearer if he had been thrown overboard.

Even before the notorious Fastnet Race disaster, *Geartest* pointed out some of the weaknesses of safety harnesses. Recently a whole range of buoyancy aids and lifejackets have been put to the test. *Geartest* and *Which?* are also collaborating on a project to evaluate inflatable liferafts — an expensive exercise costing about £16,000.

Geartest, which first came out in 1976, has now gained such a reputation for thoroughness and objectivity in the marine equipment industry that Mr Grant has no shortage of items to test. "We are positively showered with equipment," he says.

"Some consumers believe that manufacturers have something to hide. Sometimes it happens, but it is not usually the case. We try to tell the consumer what to look for. We give him the guidelines."

He admitted that sometimes he likes to stir up technological debate, to get people talking about new developments so that someone can come up with solutions to old seafaring problems which will work in practice.

Boat Technology International, which incorporates *Geartest*, carries complimentary articles to the evaluation exercises. Both have become as invaluable to boat builders, who are also faced with a plethora of new lines, as to the purchasing public at home and abroad. For the serious mariner this sea *Which?* has become a must. *Boat Technology International* and *Geartest* are available on subscription only (£15 a year) from 147 Moorgreen Road, West End, Southampton, SO3 3HG.

The Boat Show, sponsored by the Daily Express and the Ship and Boat Builders' National Federation, lasts until January 17. Opening hours: 10-8.30, Mon-Fri; 10-7, Sat and Sun. Entrance: today and tomorrow, £5 inc catalogue; £2.30 thereafter.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948
RONALD E. CLEMENTS & SON LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at Fourth Floor, 15/17 City Road London EC1, on 8th January, 1982 at 2.30 in the afternoon for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act, i.e.:

1. The nomination of a LIQUIDATOR.
2. The appointment of a Committee of Inspection.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged at the Registered Office of the Company, situate at Fourth Floor, 15/17 City Road, London EC1, not later than 4.00 o'clock in the afternoon on the 7th January, 1982.

Dated this 11th day of December 1981.

By Order of the Board
R. E. Clements
Director

M. L. DOXFORD & CO LIMITED
THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

I, Peter Richard Copp, Chartered Accountant of Messrs. Stoy, Hayward & Partners, 44 Baker Street, London W1M 1DJ, give notice that I was appointed LIQUIDATOR in the above matter on the 16 December, 1981. All debts and claims should be sent to me at the above address.

P. R. Copp,
Liquidator.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

MIDDLESBROUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL BILLS
£1,250,000 bills issued on January 6, 1982, maturing on April 7, 1983 at the rate of 14.21/32%. Applications total £6,250,000 and there are £1,250,000 bills outstanding.

KNOWSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL BILLS
£1,000,000 bls. issued 6.1.82 maturing 7.4.82 @14.47/64% applic. tot. £10,000,000 and there are £3,000,000 bls. outstanding.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD BILLS
£20.35m issued 6-1-82 maturing 7-4-82 @ 14 47/64. Total Applications £112.75m. Bills outstanding £20.35m.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity—Pony Riding for the Disabled Trust

The Charity Commissioners propose to make a Scheme for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 212644-A2-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

Educational, Careers and Retraining

Climbing town hall steps

The career path of the administrator employed in the public sector, particularly at a senior level, is seldom straightforward. Even among those who progress to second or third in the hierarchy of a major department, promotion to the top can be elusive.

The long-established tradition of appointing a lawyer to the top local authority post of chief executive is, however, beginning to break down. A recent survey by the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives showed that of 36 new chief executives appointed in one year, nine were ex-treasurers, eight secretaries or administrators and four ex-deputy chief executives.

Councils are also beginning to look to industry for their administrators and managers. While good opportunities for such people do exist, entrants from industry and commerce must be prepared to retrain in the workings of local government and to adjust to what can be frustrating constraints. For this reason not all can make the change successfully.

Until recently one of the main professional qualifications open to administrators in the public sector was the Diploma in Municipal Administration which was run by the Local Government Training Board. The DMA is now being replaced, amid some controversy, by the public service examination of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators (ICSA). The move is intended to provide one clear route into public sector administration and to give the needed professional status to the administrator.

Not all administrators in local government have a professional qualification and local authorities place different degrees of emphasis on training for them, although in general the move is towards qualifications.

The ICSA examination can be studied full-time at one of a few polytechnics and colleges or on day-release, at evening classes or by correspondence course. Entrants need five GCEs, with two at "A" level, or four GCEs, with three at "A" level, including English. There are exemptions from various parts of the course for those with appropriate qualifications or experience.

Holders of the Business Education Council's Higher National Certificates and Diplomas are normally exempt from part 1 of the ICSA exam. Many local authorities want trainee administrators to take BEC's B4 Award which relates to public administration and the public sector.

Other exemptions from parts of the ICSA course are given to holders of certain professional qualifications, such as those of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Law Society.

All graduates are normally exempt from Part 1 of ICSA while degrees in business studies, law, economics, accountancy and public administration may qualify for extra exemptions.

Apart from qualifications in public administration, there are a whole range of qualifications aimed mainly or solely at local government staff. Most are offered as in-service training. Entry requirements are usually five GCEs, two at "A" level, although mature students who do not meet these requirements are usually considered.

The Institute of Housing has recently withdrawn its Diploma and revised the syllabus of its main qualification in response to a call for more professionalism among housing officers. The three-year part-time course is studied on day-release or by correspondence course and there are exemptions for holders of certain degrees in housing administration and estates management.

Other bodies offering specialist qualifications for local government staff include the Institute of Park and Recreation Administration, the Institute of Shops, Health and Safety Acts Administration and the Institute of Trading Standards Administration.

The National and Local Government Officers' Association has a correspondence college, the Nalgo Correspondence Institute, running examination and non-examination courses for local government staff. The NIC is open to many groups of non-Nalgo members.

While local authorities have differed in the amount of staff training they sponsor and the qualifications they favour, local government has a good record overall for staff training and development. The present financial crisis in local government has, however, forced many councils to cut back drastically on both recruitment and on training.

The situation varies from authority to authority, as well as from department to department, but recruitment of 18-year-old trainees is perhaps hardest hit. There are still opportunities for those with needed skills and qualifications: but the safe "job for life" image of local government employment is not what it was.

continued on page 20

هكذا من الأصل

Recruitment Opportunities

THE COURT OF JUSTICE
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
is organizing a competition, based on qualifications and tests, to constitute a reserve for future recruitment of

english-language lawyer linguists (translators)

The net monthly salary for an unmarried official in receipt of the expatriation allowance will vary according to training and experience between BF 95,212 (£1,250) and BF 104,163 (£1,370)

Conditions:
☐ candidates must be nationals of one of the Member States of the European Communities; ☐ be under the age of 38 on 31 December 1981; ☐ have a perfect command of English, a thorough knowledge of French and a good knowledge of another official language of the European Communities; ☐ have an honours degree in law (United Kingdom or Ireland) or be a barrister, advocate or solicitor.

Further information and the obligatory application form (reference Official Journal of the E.C. no. C 328) may be obtained on request in writing from:
Press and Information Office, Commission of the European Communities, ☐ 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ; ☐ 7 Alva Street, Edinburgh EH2 4PH; ☐ 4 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 9SG.
Applications must be received not later than 31st January 1982.

Kensington Palace
Curator, Court Dress Collection

... to be responsible for setting up the collection for initial display to the public some time in 1984, its care and cataloguing, and its augmentation by further loans and gifts. Examples of dress on display will include Household, Civil, Diplomatic, Consular and Colonial uniforms; velvet and cloth Court Dress; uniforms of the Lieutenants and various Royal bodyguards and Households, together with examples of foreign diplomatic uniforms as worn at the Court of St James.

Candidates (normally aged at least 26) must have a sound knowledge of costume, preferably of uniforms. They should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours in History or History of Art, or an equivalent qualification in a relevant subject, but those with specialised knowledge and experience of particular relevance to the field of work will also be considered. Museum experience advantageous.

SALARY: As Curator Grade C £11,235-£16,095 or Curator Grade D £9,755-£12,350. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 29 January 1982) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: G(1)382.

Department of Environment

INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

is a non-governmental voluntary organisation constituted of voluntary Associations devoted to family planning and support programmes in over one hundred different countries, largely through its own affiliates. It works in close collaboration with other International agencies and national programmes. The Associations are grouped into six regions. Applications are invited from suitably qualified applicants, to work for the East and South East Asia and Oceania Bureau (ESEOAB) based in London, for:

Regional Director

who will head the Bureau. The successful candidate, male or female, will work in consultation with the Regional Council and its committees, composed of volunteers; assist associations in developing programmes; co-ordinate the provision of funds and technical assistance for their implementation; liaise with other agencies at the national and regional level and advise the Secretary General on regional matters. This will require considerable travel in the field.

Candidates must hold a recognised degree in the humanities, social sciences or medicine and have had substantial experience in a senior position concerned with the management of field programmes preferably in social welfare, public health, family planning or population. First-hand knowledge and experience of the region is essential and knowledge of one of the regional languages would be an advantage. The preferred candidate will be between 40 to 55 years but any outstanding candidate above this age will be considered.

Salary £17,300 p.a. together with other fringe benefits.

Assistant Regional Director

who will be required to supervise a small team of Programme Officers based in the field and ensure that assistance required by Associations is provided. He/she will also deputise for the Regional Director in their absence and undertake field visits on his/her behalf.

Candidates must have qualifications and experience similar in nature to those outlined for the Regional Director but may have experience at a lower level. The preferred candidate will be between 35 to 45 years.

Salary £13,825 p.a. together with other fringe benefits.

Programme Adviser

to provide up-to-date analysis and interpretation of data/information on all aspects of the ESEAO region, i.e., family planning, population, social, economic and political trends.
Candidates must have a degree, preferably in social sciences, economics/politics, together with experience in field-related research gained in the region.

Salary £10,808 p.a. together with other fringe benefits.

Applications, in English with full curriculum vitae and names of two referees, should be sent simultaneously to:

(i) Director Personnel, International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW.
(ii) Dr W R Rasanayagam, Chairman, ESEAO Regional Council, 239 Middle Road, Singapore 0718, Republic of Singapore.

to reach them by 31st January, 1982.

SCOTLAND

Our client is the owner of an elegant country house hotel lying in its own large grounds near Inverness. They have asked us to help them find staff for the 1982 season, one to start in February.
We require flexible, hard working persons who must be animal lovers and who will enjoy the enormous variety of duties involved in a privately run establishment. These will include everything from housekeeping, assisting with cooking to flower arranging.
Please ring Jacquie Garne for more details.

Tel: 01-730 5148 (24hrs)



Recruitment Consultants

NATIONAL GARDENS SCHEME
Organising Secretary (designate)

Applications are invited for the above post from persons aged between 35 and 50. Further details and job description may be obtained by writing to

The Chairman,
National Gardens Scheme,
57 Lower Belgrave Street, London SW1W 0LR

Closing date for Police Graduate Entry Scheme. January 29th.

Because of the complex problems of today's society the Police have an increasing need for highly qualified men and women.

The 'Graduate Entry Scheme' is designed for people considered to have the potential for accelerated promotion to the rank of Inspector and beyond early in their career.

You may apply if you are a graduate, or in the final year of any full-time degree course.

You must also be under thirty and meet the physical requirements.

To discover more about a Police career, and salary levels, contact your Careers Adviser or send in this coupon. But don't delay.

Final closing date for applications is 29th January 1982.

To Supt. John M. Adams B.A., Room 556, Home Office, Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT.
Please send me your booklet and application form.

Name ____________ Age ____
Address ____________
University/Polytechnic/College ____________
My Degree Course ____________ Ends ____

DT/G4

POLICE OFFICER
IF YOU'VE GOT A LOT TO OFFER US, WE'VE GOT A LOT TO OFFER YOU.

THE COURT OF JUSTICE
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
is organizing a competition, based on qualifications and tests, to constitute a reserve for future recruitment of

english-language secretarial assistants and typists

Conditions:
☐ candidates must be nationals of one of the Member States of the European Communities; ☐ be under the age of 40 on 31st December 1981; ☐ have a thorough knowledge of English and a satisfactory knowledge of another official language of the European Communities.

Certificates or diplomas and practical experience required:
- **Secretarial assistants:** final secondary education certificate or equivalent practical experience, and 2 years' relevant experience.
- **Typists:** secondary, commercial, technical or vocational studies or equivalent practical experience, and 1 year's relevant experience.

Further information and the obligatory application form (reference Official Journal of the E.C. no. C 328) may be obtained on request in writing from:
Press and Information Office, Commission of the European Communities: ☐ 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ; ☐ 7 Alva Street, Edinburgh EH2 4PH; ☐ 4 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 9SG.
Applications must be received not later than 31st January 1982.

The Wellington Private Hospital Ltd.
Wellington Place, London, NW8

ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Due to a 110 bed expansion in London of this prestigious private hospital a position has been created for the above post.
The successful applicant will report directly to the Executive Director and will possess a minimum of three years' experience in hospital administration, preferably in the private sector. A proven record of running day to day operations in a similar capacity, along with a working knowledge of expense controls and budgets is desirable. Previous commissioning and pre-opening experience of a new facility would be an advantage. The successful candidate will be made accountable for staying within construction and purchasing budgets on this major project.
The hospital offers a competitive salary, free meals on duty, free membership to a medical insurance scheme and a contributory pension scheme along with an excellent working environment.
For an application form please write to the Personnel Department or telephone

01-586 5959 extension 2710

PA/MARKETING EXECUTIVE

Senior partner of Mayfair based international firm of Industrial Surveyors and Valuers requires Personal Assistant/Marketing Executive. Duties include:
a. Processing policy division throughout various office locations.
b. Co-ordinating firms business development department.

Qualifications of successful applicant will include:
Self-motivation, out going personality and ability to get on with people inside and outside the organization. Degree/qualification desirable (newly called barrister ideal).
Please apply in writing with curriculum vitae: Box No. 1184G, The Times.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES
COUNCIL OF EUROPEAN MUNICIPALITIES
BRITISH SECTIONS

INFORMATION OFFICER £6567 to £8052

To join a unit of 5 staff concerned with organizing British Local Government's participation in International and European work and providing an information service on EEC matters. The British Sections serve as the International Affairs Unit of the Local Authority Associations.
The post would suit a recent graduate with some working experience and familiar with the European institutions. Applicants must have a real flair for marshalling information and lucid writing. Ability in French, German or Italian would be an added advantage.
The main duty of the post is the operation of the British Sections, European Information Service, including the production of a monthly bulletin circulated to all local authorities.
Further details and application form from the Executive Secretary, British Sections, R.I.U.L.A./C.E.M., 26 Old Queen Street, London SW1H 9HP. Telephone: 01-222 1636. Closing date: 21st January 1982.

JOHN INNES INSTITUTE
CELLULAR AND DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGIST

Applications are invited for a post of Head of Department which becomes vacant on the retirement of Professor R. W. Horne. The work of the department centres on plant ultrastructural cell biology (including advanced techniques of computorized image analysis in electron microscopy) cell physiology (including origins of intracellular gradients), the biosynthesis and organisation of plant cell organelles and walls, and protoplast studies in the context of plant development and genetic engineering.
The Institute is affiliated with the University of East Anglia and is supported by a Grant-in-Aid from the Agricultural Research Council. Appointment will be at the grade of Senior Principal Scientific Officer (salary scale £14,329 to £17,418 per annum); non contributory pension scheme.
Further details of the post can be obtained from The Secretary, John Innes Institute, Colney Lane, Norwich NR4 7UH to whom applications including a curriculum vitae and names of three referees should also be sent.
Closing date 26th February 1982.

Redbridge
London Borough

Following a re-organisation of the Council's top administration and management (coinciding with the retirement in the Spring of the present Borough Secretary, Mr. L. C. Alexander) the Council is seeking a person of proven ability, qualification and experience as their new

Director of Administration & Legal Services

A salary of not less than £22,500 (excluding allowances) is offered.

This is a new Directorate (one of six) with responsibility for the Council's legal, administrative, committee, personnel and common services. The Directors will form the top management team, each with wide spheres of responsibility, who, with the Chief Executive will provide an efficient organisation for the effective implementation of the Council's policy.

Persons able to demonstrate a successful record of achievement at top management level with extensive relevant experience are invited to apply for further particulars and application form from the Chief Executive, London Borough of Redbridge, Town Hall, High Road, Ilford, Essex, to be returned by 29 January.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL
requires a
HEAD of its MEMBERSHIP DEPARTMENT
at its London-based International Secretariat

The Membership Department encourages the development of Amnesty International throughout the world and provides advice and support to the international membership on a wide range of activities.
Applicants should be familiar with the aims and methods of Amnesty International and should have sound political judgment and experience in a managerial role. Fluent English essential and a working knowledge of French, Spanish or German desirable.
Salary approx £10,000.00 per annum (index-linked).
For a detailed job specification and application form send a large sae to the Personnel Department, Amnesty International, 10 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HF.
Closing date for the return of completed application forms: January 25, 1982.

CAN YOU BRING A SHREWD BUSINESS ACUMEN TO THE BEAUTY BUSINESS?

If you have a shrewd business acumen, a flair for health and beauty consultancy and no reasons to keep you rooted in bleak Britain, then this is a unique tax-free opportunity....

Here in Abu Dhabi, one of the most Westernised and emancipated of Middle Eastern States, we are looking for a manageress to run a new health and beauty club.

The centre offers a whole range of facilities—including a fully equipped gymnasium, solarium, sauna, jacuzzi, massage, hairdressing, dietary consultancy and beauty treatments. All it needs is a charismatic personality to be responsible for its commercial efficiency, professional excellence and relaxed ambiance.

A self-starter with proven entrepreneurial talent and impressive management track record and at least a year's experience in the health and beauty industry is essential. A background in diet and nutritional counselling and physical fitness training is particularly important.

Quite apart from the chance to "run the show" there's the prospect of earning £13,000 a year tax free plus free accommodation and a renewable annual contract.

Write or telephone
Barbara Noakes
at Lansdowne International Ltd.
International Recruitment Consultants
36 Great Smith Street, Westminster, London SW1P 3BU
Tel. 01-222 0686 for further information and an application form

Chief Executive

£24,506-£26,225 (including London Weighting and supplement of 4½%)

Applications are invited for the above post which will become vacant on the retirement of the present holder.

The Commission's present task is the management of the commercial and industrial assets in eight substantially developed new towns and to carry out the disposal of these assets to the private sector or local authorities as appropriate. The book value of the Commission's net assets is £349m. with a current net value of the order of £550m.

At Corby however the Commission is carrying out a substantial industrial development programme to provide more jobs in the town following the closure of the steelworks.

The Chief Executive is responsible to the Commission for the whole of its organisation and operations both at London Headquarters and in towns. Administrative and managerial ability of a high order is essential as the Chief Executive is required to play a leading role in the formulation of policy and the direction and co-ordination of a multi-professional team presently in central and detached locations. Applicants must also have the ability and will to carry out the Commission's role, for which it is responsible to the Secretary of State for the Environment, and maintain good relations with local authorities in all the towns concerned.

The post is in the London Headquarters and is pensionable. The Government has announced its intention to wind up the Commission in due course, but has stated that this will not be before 31st December, 1984. Legislation will be required.

Further details of the Commission's function and organisation will be supplied on request.

Full applications marked "Confidential" together with the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees, should be sent to R. M. Clarke, Chief Executive, Commission for the New Towns, Glen House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5AJ not later than Thursday, 21st January 1982.

Selected applicants will be interviewed in Glen House on **Friday, 5th February, 1982.**

Commission for the new towns

Partnership Secretary
Architects — London

The wide-ranging responsibilities of this post demand initiative, commercial good sense and sound administrative ability in order to contribute to the organisation and efficiency of the practice. The firm has an established reputation in the UK and overseas for the consistently high quality of its professional work. The Partnership Secretary will head the administration section, and will be responsible for advising the partnership on all legal, financial, personnel and general secretarial matters. Candidates, preferably aged from 35 to 45, must have experience of administration management including contractual legal matters. An ICSA or other appropriate qualification would be advantageous. The make up of the remuneration package is flexible and for negotiation, with a salary in the range of £13,000 to £16,000. A pension scheme is provided and relocation assistance available.

Write for an application form or send brief CV to the address below, *quoting ref: PF56/7859/T on both letter and envelope*, and advising us of any other applications you have made to PA Personnel Services within the last twelve months. No details are divulged to clients without prior permission. Initial interviews will be conducted by PA Consultants.

PA Personnel Services
Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE. Tel: 01-235 6060 Telex: 27874



A member of PA International

Assistant group secretary
Surrey to £11,000 + car



At the head office of a medium sized quoted group with subsidiaries in Europe and North America, and a range of products renowned for their quality and reliability.

The team is small and as the Group Accountant, to whom you report, combines both financial and secretarial responsibilities you will have ample scope to take on as much of the latter role as your experience and potential will allow. In addition to the statutory and legal side this could include acquisitions, insurance, pensions, properties, personnel policy, vehicles and the H.O. payroll.

Aged from 25 you must have a legal or secretarial qualification. Industrial experience would be useful. Prospects for promotion to Group Secretary in two or so years are good.

Resumes including a daytime telephone number to E J Robins, Executive Selection Division, Ref. RO54.

Coopers & Lybrand associates

Coopers & Lybrand Associates Limited
management consultants
Shelley House Noble Street
London EC2V 7DQ

EUROBONDS

The City based U.K. Subsidiary of a major European Bank, actively engaged in the management of and participation in international bond issues, requires an

ASSISTANT TO THE SYNDICATION MANAGER

Excellent character and a sound education are essential. Applicants should be numerate, well organised and enterprising. A knowledge of German and French would be an advantage.

Candidates with experience in capital markets would be preferred, but consideration will also be given to applicants (including college leavers with 'A' level passes) prepared to undergo training. Remuneration will be commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Write in confidence enclosing a curriculum vitae to Box 0896 G, The Times.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

THE BEST SKIING IN 1982
VAL D'ISERE & MERIBEL COURCHEVEL & VERBIER

To match these top skiing resorts we have got some fabulous accommodation. Our clubs, which are all former hotels, are run along chalet lines but with more service and more facilities. We have got FREE Club Ski Guides to show you these great ski areas. Our kitchens are run by qualified chefs producing superb 3-course dinners with wine and coffee included. The rooms are very comfortable—most have balconies and private bathrooms. All this at inclusive prices from £159.

CLUB MARK WARNER
20 Kensington Church Street, London W8. 01-938 1851
ATOL 1176B

LIVE LIKE A PRINCE IN GREECE

This year have the holiday of a lifetime in one of our luxury villas on the Greek islands of Corfu, Paxos or Crete. Direct flights from Heathrow, Gatwick, Manchester or Newcastle, transfer, maid, cook, car all arranged. From £320-£400 p.p. 2 weeks.

CORFU VILLAS LTD (T)
43 Cheval Place, London, SW7. Tel 01-581 0851, 01-584 8803, (01-589 0132, 24-hrs). ABTA member. ATOL 337B.

LOWEST PRICES FROM:

Amsterdam	£45	Istanbul	£146
Athens	£135	Lisbon	£96
Barbados	£286	Madrid	£69
Barcelona	£59	Rio	£553
Berlin	£113	Rome	£99
Cairo	£224	Sao Paulo	£963
Copenhagen	£119	Vienna	£89
Dallas	£236	Tangier	£107
Frankfurt	£62	Tel Aviv	£199
Geneva	£75	Valencia	£95
Houston	£236	Zurich	£84

01-202 0111
SLADE TRAVEL
ABTA ATOL 448
Open Sat. and Sun.

BREAKAWAY COSTCUTTERS SUMMER 82

For keenest prices and good old-fashioned service call Breakaway for your Summer 1982 flights. All our flights (with the exception of Athens) are day flights and operate at the weekend. All prices exclusive.

	Low	High
GERONA	£80	£105
MALAGA	£85	£125
ALICANTE	£83	£112
PALMA	£70	£110
ATHENS	£110	£140
FARO	£90	£120

Call
BREAKAWAY
21 Great Titchfield Street, London W1
01-580 1716
Access ATOL 304B

SKI SKI SKI BLADON LINES

We have some availability in our luxury staffed chalets and our budget chalets on 9th January.

Courmayeur	£110
Argentiere	£91
Verbier	£100
Val d'Isere	£140
Meribel	£150

Hotels and self-catering also available.
Gatwick, Glasgow and Manchester flights.

BLADON LINES TRAVEL
309 Brompton Road, London SW3 2DY.
Tel: 01-581 4861.
ATOL ABTA

£ £ £ SAVERS

Up to 50% savings to AUSTRALIA, NZ, BANGKOK, HONG KONG, SINGAPORE, TOKYO, MANILA, BOMBAY, NAIROBI, DAR, JO'BURG, MIDDLE EAST, CANADA, US, GREECE and EUROPE.

FAR-SIGHTED MR WAGNER has a brilliant range of Zeiss binoculars, monoculars, telescopes and microscopes. At Dixons, 64 New Bond Street, W1. Tel. 01-629 1711.

MRS ROBINSON.—Lady Will Thou Love Me? . . . From an AM Lover. Joy and Happiness in '82.

OLD KELLEIAN CLUB.—The annual dinner dance of the Old Kelleian Club will be held at the Café Royal, London, on Saturday, January 16, at 7.30 p.m. The guest of honour will be Mr N. R. Bomford. Tickets are available from the London Honorary Secretary, tel: Esher 62512.

Corbet Woodall

thanks all those who have generously contributed to his appeal for The Arthritis & Rheumatism Council for Research. If you did not see his appeal, it is still open and donations will be gratefully received, addressed to:

Corbet Woodall Appeal
41 Eagle Street
London WC1R 4AR

THE BEST VILLAS in the Algarve, Marbella, Palm Beach, Hydra, Greece and Jamaica. All with staff and private pools and no increase on 1981 prices. Call ITP Villa, 01-584 6211 or 581 0261. ABTA.

SKI Party, January 16th, 2 weeks Meribel. Chalet accommodation. £250 incl. 4 vacancies. Ring 01-940 7620 day, 01-979 3778 eves.

PERU £328 rtn. from London.—Peruvian Airlines. 01-930 1136.

BREAKAWAY COSTCUTTERS WINTER 1982

BARCELONA	from	£73
BORDEAUX	"	£94
COPENHAGEN	"	£135
GENEVA	"	£80
GOTHENBURG	"	£135
LISBON	"	£105
MADRID	"	£84
MARSEILLES	"	£88
MILAN	"	£107
OSLO	"	£135
ROME	"	£107
STOCKHOLM	"	£155
ZURICH	"	£80

All prices exclusive.
Plus many more destintions.
Call
BREAKAWAY
21 Gt Titchfield St., London. W1
01-580 1716
Access ATOL 304B

SKI CHALET.—Wanted well appointed chalet, top resort. Sleep 10 to 12, Feb to March. own staff available. Tel. Cholmondeley (082923) 212.

SKI LA PLAGNE. 2 places chalet party. 9-23 Jan. £198. 01-736 6541 eves.

BAJAMAR (Tenerife). beautiful coastal village, ideal climate. Lovely (six beds) apartment, private swimming pool. Terms reasonable. Write: Pena Edificio Belen 101, La Laguna Tenerife.

YUGOSLAVIA. Ski holidays from £105. Furnvisa. ATOL 1052. 01-254 7808.

FLIGHT SALES SAVE £££'s

Book before 31 January 1982. Avoid surcharges. Flights to all destinations.
Please call:
JULIA'S JOURNEYS
75 Tottenham Court Road
London, W1
01-636 6211
01-637 8382
Airline Agents

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Transport Manager/ess

Transport Manager/ess required by specialist Leicester Company which specialises in fabric dyeing and finishing. Duties will involve acquisition of raw materials, namely dyes, chemicals, oil and solvents within the U.K. and delivery to the Company, the acquisition of specialist machinery and spare parts from the Continent. The documentation of export orders including documentary credits, packaging, insurance and payment of orders. Delivery of finished products to shippers, buyers and exporters. Maintenance of small fleet of Company vehicles. £7,500 p.a. to start immediately. 9.00 to 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday inclusive. Apply Leicester Dyers Limited, 48 Abbey Lane, Leicester. Tel. 0533 886779.

WAR ON WANT CAMPAIGN DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATOR

War on Want require a final member to complete a small busy team, responsible for its campaigning, fund raising and publicity work. The person appointed will be responsible for the administrative back up and coordination of the department. Salary £5,885.76 per annum (index linked 6 monthly plus dependance allowance where appropriate) 33-days holiday. Write or ring for job description to:
Personnel Office,
War on Want
467 Caledonian Road,
London N7 9BE
Telephone 01-609 0211
Closing date for applications January 30th 1982.

VIDEO MANAGER
Exciting Opportunity

To take sole control of sales and promotion of small but growing Video Production Company. Must have experience in video or film promotion. Salary plus commission.

Ring
MARTIN BETTLES
(0865) 726 446
14 Park End Street
Oxford
Open to male and female applicants

ACCOUNTING CLERK

International bank requires an experienced accounting clerk. Salary negotiable. LVs plus good benefits. Reply to P.O. Box 534, EC2.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

P.A./SECRETARY c. £6,500

Leading housing charity needs lively and resilient P.A./Secretary with good secretarial & admin. skills to keep 5 overstretched professionals sane & organized. Regular contact with architects, surveyors & funding institutions. Responsible for audio typist. Shortly moving to new offices in E.C.1. Apply with c.v. to:

The Development Manager,
The Samuel Lewis Housing Trust,
10 Great James St.,
London WC1N 3DP
or telephone Amanda Young
01-831 7631

P.A. TO M.P.
£6,500+ neg

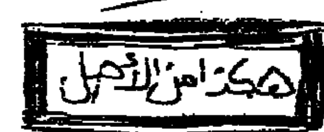
Tory MP working from lovely West End offices requires well educated PA/Secretary to help with constituency and personal matters—must have excellent skills and common sense.

01-730 5148
JAYGAR

PUBLIC RELATIONS £6,000

We have four interesting secretarial vacancies to work for young, dynamic executives in this expanding go-ahead agency in WC1. If you're able to work under pressure and like a stimulating and varied day, you will enjoy being part of this company. A good educational background, smart appearance and excellent sh/typ skills (100/60) are necessary. Age 22+. Ring 01-437 1126.

Crone Corkill



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

11.30 King of the Rocket Men: Concluding episode*; 11.40 The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew Mysteries: a girl flees her would-be murderers. Guest stars include Tommy Sands, Vic Damone and Gary Crosby; 12.30 News After Noon; 12.57 News headlines and financial report; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: live from Pebble Mill studios; 1.45 King Rollo: for the very young viewer; 1.50 Stop-Go! another one for the tiny tots; 2.00 International Tennis: Live coverage of the Barrett World Doubles Championships, from Birmingham. The transmission switches to BBC 2 at 3.50, and there are highlights on BBC 1 at 10.20; 3.55 Play School: See BBC 2 at 11.00am for details.

4.20 Laurel and Hardy: cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Brendan Price reads part 4 of Edith Brill's The Adventures of Coneli.

4.40 Huckleberry Finn and His Friends: Episode 1 of a new 12-part serial based on the Mark Twain stories. Two Canadian lads, Ian Tracey and Sammy Snyders, respectively play Huck and Tom Sawyer.

5.05 Newsround: with Paul McDowell; 5.10 Blue Peter: the weekly magazine for the younger viewer.

5.40 News: with Richard Baker; 6.00 Regional news magazines. And (at 6.25) Nationwide. David Dimbleby has now joined the team of presenters.

7.00 Tommorrow's World: Includes items on a new, lightweight personal cooling system, and a new power supply that's safer than the ring-main system we traditionally use. There is a new presenter Peter Macann.

7.25 Top of the Pops: with Peter Powell.

8.00 Wildlife on One: Ambush at Masai Mara. Kenya's dangerous wildebeest migration.

8.30 Seconds Out: Boxing world comedy. A concerted move to bring the new champion down to earth.

9.00 News: with John Simpson. And weather forecast.

9.25 Shoestring: Ten episodes of this very popular drama serial about a radio station's private eye are being repeated. This is the first. An elderly music hall star is convinced she spotted a murder in an empty house opposite her flat. Her daughter and son-in-law try to get her to forget about it. Starring Trevor Eve in the title role, and Madoline Thomas as the "murder" witness (r).

10.20 International Tennis: Desmond Lynam introduces highlights from today's play in the Barratt World Doubles Championship, from the Exhibition Centre in Birmingham; 11.28 News headlines.

11.30 Now Get Out of That: Final programme in the repeated series. There are still some nasty obstacles to overcome before the Cambridge or the Oxford team can storm the castle to steal The Beast.

12.05 Weather forecast. And closedown.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS:— BBC Cymru/Wales 12.57-1.0 pm News. 6.0-6.25 Wales Today. 7.0-7.25 Heddiw. 12.5 am News headlines. Scotland 12.55-1.0 pm News. 3.0-3.30 The Afternoon Show. 3.30 Join BBC 1 6.0-6.25 Reporting Scotland 8.30-9.0 Current Account 12.5 am News Northern Ireland 12.57-1.0 pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.0-6.25 Scene Around Six 12.5 am News. England 6.0-6.25 pm Regional news magazines. 12.10 am Close

BBC 2

11.00 Play School: Arnold Lobel's story A List Taken from Frog and Toad Together. Read by Iain Lauchlan and Sheelagh Gilbey. With Mr Lobel's illustrations; 11.25 Closedown; 12.00 Open University: The First Years of Life (On the Way); 12.25 Health Choices (stormy weather); 12.50 Governing Schools (The Visit). Open University transmission ends at 1.15, followed by closedown; 3.50 International Tennis: More live coverage of the Barratt World Doubles Championship, from the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham. Highlights on BBC 1 at 10.20pm. Desmond Lynam is the scene-setter.

4.00 International Tennis: live coverage continues until 5.40.

5.40 All Creatures Great and Small: Repeat (from BBC 1) of these stories of Yorkshire vets. Mrs Pumphrey's boxer needs medical attention, so James is summoned. With Margaretta Scott and Christopher Timothy (r).

6.30 Ennal's Point: New six-part series about Welsh lifeboatmen, their families and friends (see Choice).

7.20 News.

7.25 The English Language: The story of its origins and development. The period covered is 449 to 1500AD. With quotes from poems, speeches and sermons.

8.15 One-Hundred Great Paintings: Edwin Mullins on Goya's The Burial of the Sardine.

8.25 Maestro: Tony Jacklin is interviewed.

9.00 Russell Harty: John Packer's Big Night. Extraordinary documentary about the boss of a Scots fabrics company who hired a palace in Germany and put on a spectacular fashion show to which everybody who was anybody (including Princess Margaret) was invited. Russell Harty went behind the scenes to see the elaborate preparations (r).

9.55 Dancing Girls: Final film in the series about success and failure in the world of the dance. This is the story of two girls, Geraldine and Jane-Anne, chosen at an audition at the YWCA in London and given a 15-month no-options contract to entertain at the Desert Inn, Las Vegas.

10.45 Newsnight.

11.30 The Old Grey Whistle Test: Special edition. The story of the American band called The Doors. Ends at 12.15am.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 Out of School: A pre-view of some of the schools TV output for the year 1982-83; 11.00 Young Ramsay: A father's bid to end his son's friendship with a vet (r); 11.50 The Bubbles: all about colours (r); 12.00 Little Blue: the baby elephant and the harvest festival (r); 12.10 Get up and Go! with Beryl Reid and Mooncat (r); 12.30 The Sullivans; 1.00 News from ITN; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 Take the High Road: Life on Scotland's Glandarroch estate; 2.00 After Noon Plus: Those short-lived holiday romances; 2.45 Love Among the Artists: The GBS novel, adapted as a serial. In episode 1, the piano teacher (John Stride) Makes his first entrance in the Sutherland household. Co-starring Geraldine James and Judy Campbell (r).

3.45 Three Little Words: Word association game, with Ray Alan; 4.15 Dangermouse. Episode 4.

4.20 Little House on the Prairie: The Ingalls' snowed-up Christmas

5.15 Take the Stage: Improvisation contest for actors. The Granadiers take on a team from the Royal Shakespeare Company. They are Stephen Moore, John Kane and Jane Carr. Representing the Granadiers are Simon Cadell, Rula Lenska and John Ronane. Last programme in the present series.

5.45 News from ITN; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.30 Thames Sport.

7.00 Film: Ryan's Daughter (1970). Very emotional tale of an Irish girl (Sarah Miles) who unwisely weds a schoolmaster (Robert Mitchum), then has a passionate affair with a British major (Christopher Jones). In the background, there's an attempt by the Republicans to smuggle German arms into Ireland. Finely acted by a distinguished cast (it includes Trevor Howard, John Mills and Barry Foster). Robert Bolt wrote the screenplay, David Lean directed.

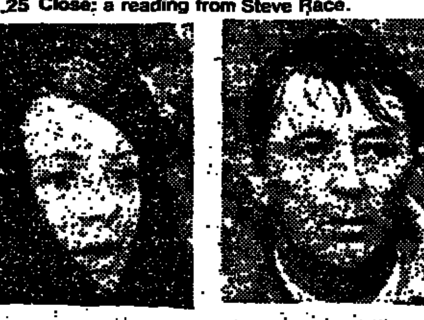
9.00 News from ITN. And Thames area news.

9.30 Film: Ryan's Daughter (continued).

11.15 The Monte Carlo Show: Guests are David Essex and Debbie Boone, with Ipi Tombi, double Faces and The Kramis. The MC is Patrick Wayne.

12.10 What the Papers Say. Simon Hoggart looks back at the way the press has covered the week's top stories.

12.25 Close: a reading from Steve Race.



Sarah Miles and Robert Mitchum: (ITV, 7.00 pm)

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing
6.10 Farming Today
6.30 Today
8.45 The Widower (4)
9.00 News
9.05 Treasures and Trifles. The world of antiques celebrates in a personal anthology by Bernard Price
9.30 The Living World: 80 degrees North. A visit to Spitsbergen
10.00 News
10.02 A stroke of the pen. Internationally renowned forensic scientist Dr Wilson R. Harrison talks to Herbert Williams
10.30 Daily Service
10.45 Morning Story: "The Devil You Know" by V. Corinne Renshaw
11.00 News
11.05 Rastafari: Black Redeemer. Paul Boateng examines the impact of a movement gaining a strong following among the young Black population. Mr Boateng, a black lawyer, is a member of the Greater London Council.
11.50 Enquire within
12.00 News
12.02 You and Yours
12.27 Never too late †
1.00 The World at One
1.40 The Archers
2.00 News
2.02 Woman's Hour. Includes an item on the changed image of the British family, and episode seven of A Start in Life.
3.00 News
3.02 PLay: "A Photograph of Lindsay Mowat" by Ellen Dryden
4.00 Home Base. People and places around Britan that don't always make the national headlines
4.15 Bookshelf. Magazine programme about books
4.45 Story Time: "The Rover" by Joseph Conrad (4)
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather
6.00 News and Financial Report
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a bargain
7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.20 Handel: Messiah † Concert, part 1
8.20 The Hallelujah Impact. Talk by Maurice Lindsay
8.40 Handel: Messiah Part 2 and 3
10.19 Weather
10.20 The World Tonight
11.00 A Book at Bedtime "Rogue Male" by Geoffrey Household (4)
11.15 The Financial World Tonight
11.30 Mrs Earle's Surrey Garden. A portrait of Mrs C. W. Earle, author of "Potpourri from a Surrey Garden". It is written and presented by Anne Jones, best known for her amusing contributions to Woman's Hour. The readings are by Celia Johnson.
12.00 News and Weather
VHF
6.25 Weather Forecast
10.30 Listen with Mother
1.55 Programme News
5.50 PM (continued)
11.00 Study on 4: Ensemble.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning concert Berlioz, trad, arr Seiber, Schumann; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Chabrier, Moscheles, Chopin, Tchaikovsky; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This week's composer Mendelssohn; records.†
10.00 London Concertante Recital: Croft, C.P.E. Bach, Telemann, Arne.†
10.45 Mozart, Brahms and Liszt Piano recital †
11.25 BBC Symphony Orchestra in Hull Concert: Elgar, Delius, Tchaikovsky.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Bristol Lunchtime Concert String Quartet recital direct from St George's, Brandon Hill, Bristol: Haydn, Prokofiev.†
2.00 Le Roi Malgre Lui Opera-comique in three acts by Chabrier (sung in French). The cast includes Henri Gui, Christiane Stutzmann, Andre Mallabrera and Michel Trempont.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Roger Nichols.†
7.00 Prokofiev Violin and Piano recital.†
7.30 The Atheist A comedy by Thomas Otway, adapted for radio by Peter Barnes. The cast is headed by Denis Quilley, John Rowe, Sarah Badel, Anna Massey and Peter Jones.†
9.15 Academy of Ancient Music J. C. Bach, Mozart; records.†
9.40 Words (series) Talk by Michael Neve, Lecturer in the History of Medicine at University College, London.
9.45 The Innocent Ear. A programme of songs, in which each item is identified; only after it has been heard.†
10.30 Beowulf. Fourth of six readings, abridged from the Old English epic poem. The reading is by Harvey Hallsmith.
11.00 News.
11.05 A Sonata for Children Schumann; record.†

Radio 2

5.00 Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart with Family Favourites shared with Australia.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds with Much More Music.† 8.00 Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell with the Big Band Sound.† 10.00 The Spinners and Friends. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.00 Brian Matthew. † from midnight. 1.00am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00 You and the Night and the Music†



Anne Jones on Radio 4 at 11.30 pm

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 The Record Producers. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be recieved in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times (GMT): 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Marching and Waltzing. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Golden Treasury. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Rock Salad. 10.15 Ploughman of the Moon. 10.30 Just a Minute. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Words that Changed Lives. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Robert Service. 1.00 Ploughman of the Moon. 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Ulster Newsletter 1.50 In the Meantime 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Golden Treasury. 2.30 Music Now. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 9 0-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m; VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BORDER

As Thames except: 11.00am Larry the Lamb. 11.10-12.00 Little House on the Prairie. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Happy Days. 4.45-5.45 240-Robert. 6.00 Lookaround: 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 11.05 Medicine Men: Healing. 11.35 News. 11.38 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 11.00am Joe 90. 11.25-12.00 Past Masters: Jim Laker. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.45 Not for Women Only. 4.20 Vicky the Viking. 4.45 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 5.15-5.45 Abba: Words and Music. 6.00 About Anglia: 6.20 Arena. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 11.15 Medicine Men. 11.45 Hagen. 12.40am Council in Question.

CENTRAL

As Thames except: 11.00 am Vikings of the Sunrise. 11.50-12.00 European Folk Tales. 12.30 pm-1.00 New Kind of Family. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Five Weeks in a Balloon: Animated version of novel by Jules Verne. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 11.05 Medicine Men: Healing. 11.35 News. 11.40 Dear Detective. 12.40 am Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 11.00 am-12.00 Chips. 1.20 pm-1.30 News; 2.00-2.45 Not for Women Only. 4.20 Palmerstown USA. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.00-7.00 Our Incredible World. 11.05 Medicine Men: Healing. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.35 am Closedown.

TVS

As Thames except: 11.00 am Popeye. 11.10-12.00 Tarzan. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.45 Not for Women Only. 5.15 Watch This Space . . . Good News of the Week. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.40-7.00 Crossroads. 11.15 Medicine Men. 11.45 New Avengers. 12.30 am Company followed by Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 11.00 am Thunderbirds. 11.55-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Sport Billy. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 11.05 Medicine Men: Healing. 11.35 Ladies' Man. 12.05 am Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: Starts 12.00-12.10 pm Little Blue. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 What's on Where. 6.40-7.00 Take Tuckerman. 11.05 Medicine Men: Healing. 11.35 Jazz: Don Lusher. 12.05 am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Flying Kiwi. 4.45 Sport Billy. 5.15-5.45 New Fred and Barney Show. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police news. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 11.05 Medicine Men: Healing. 11.35 Seachd Laithean. 11.50 News. 11.55 Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 11.00 am-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 4.30 Here's Boomer. 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30-7.00 Crossroads. 11.15 Medicine Men: Hypnosis. 11.45 What The Papers Say. 12.00 Police Surgeon. 12.20 am Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 11.00 Bailey's Bird. 11.25 Friends of my Friends. 11.50-12.00 European Folk Tales. 1.20pm-1.30 News. Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 Father, Dear Father. 4.20 Fangface. 4.45-5.45 Tarzan. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 11.05 Check It Out: New series presented by Christine Anderson, Chris Cowey and Martin Softly. 11.35 Medicine Men. 12.05am Man of Loyola. 12.10 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 11.00 am Coral World. 11.50-12.00 Adventures of Parsley. 1.20 pm News. 1.30-2.00 Money-Go-Round. 4.20 Palmerstown USA. 5.15 Pet Subject. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Bodyline. 6.30-7.00 Take the High Road. 11.05 Medicine Men: Healing. 11.35 Seachd Laithean. 11.50 Late Call. 11.55 Barney Miller. 12.25 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 12.00-12.05 pm Pili a Pili. 12.05-12.10 Calimero. 4.15-4.45 Theatre Box. 4.45-5.10 Sêr. 5.10-5.20 Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Sports Arena. 11.05-11.35 It All Goes to Show.

TSW

As Thames except: 11.00 am Eruption of Mount St Helens. 11.25 Target the Impossible 11.55-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Tele-Views. 6.40-7.00 Take Tuckerman. 11.05 Medicine Men: Healing. 11.35 Jazz: Don Lusher. 12.05 am Postscript. 12.10 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

CHOICE

● The arrival on our screens of ENNAL'S POINT (BBC 2,6.30), Alun Richards's serial about Welsh lifeboatmen which he has adapted from his own novel, coincides with the unseemly wrangling over the distribution of the money in the Penlee disaster fund. Apart from any entertainment value it has, the serial serves a useful purpose in reminding us that posterity must not remember Penlee for its legalistic aftermath but for the courage of eight brave men. The first episode is, by definition, an establishing one. At this stage, the characters of the lifeboatmen and their families are two-dimensional. But, given the authentic flavour of Mr Richards's book, it seems likely that the third dimension will be added as the weeks go by. Already, it is possible to detect some hopeful signs: Philip Madoc's coxswain is a quietly humming power station who is going to energize the rest of the crew, and the location photography around Mumbles Bay is going to make up in authenticity what the plots might lack in conviction. The sax-and-percussion music strikes me as being wholly out of sympathy with the serial's unsophisticated theme of unforced heroism.

Philip Madoc: Ennal's Point (BBC 2, 6.30 pm)

● JOHN PACKER'S BIG NIGHT (BBC 2,9.00), deservedly being shown again, shows what happened when a bossy Briton with lots of money, flair and all the right connexions, takes over a Munich palace and masterminds a fashion show that is more of a Roman triumph as Barnum might have stage-managed it had he been around. Russell Harty, understandably, appears to be in a state of near shock.

● AFTERNOON PLUS (ITV,2.00) has an item impeccably timed to precede the tourist rush to the Mediterranean sun spots. It is required viewing for any pretty young thing (or plain old thing, come to that) planning to head for the Sicilian shores in search of a liason with one of the natives. Four British girls tell what happened to them. In two cases, the results were not totally unsatisfactory. The third still has a question mark hanging over it in the formidable shape of a future mother-in-law. Only the fourth case is a complete disaster.

● HANDEL'S MESSIAH (Radio 4,7.20pm) is nicely timed to chime with the last fading echoes of Christmas, as the festive tree is ignominiously dumped with the rest of the post-Yuletide detritus. Jennifer Smith, Malcolm Smith, Maldwyn Davies and Brian Rayner make up the quartet of soloists, and Brian Wright conducts.

Entertainments Guide

Mass votes give hope of peace in Ford dispute

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Ford appeared virtually certain last night of winning acceptance by its 54,000 manual workers of a 7.4 per cent pay offer linked to a wide ranging efficiency programme that will introduce fundamental changes in working practices.

The Halewood assembly and body plants on Merseyside voted to reject the offer yesterday morning and the 10,000 men there will continue their two-day strike, but elsewhere among the company's 24 plants there was a gradual swing toward acceptance of the offer.

Workers at the big Dagenham assembly and engine plants accepted and even if the night shifts, which are voting early today, go for rejection, yesterday's day shift votes were sufficiently high to deliver an overall vote for acceptance.

The vote among day shift workers at Dagenham body plant was much closer and the plant's vote will be decided at another night shift meeting early today. Overall, 16 plants voted for acceptance with 6 against. The voting was more than 26,000 to 15,000 to support union negotiators' recommendation of the offer.

As the unions will count the final vote at a meeting tomorrow on a plant basis rather than a headcount, the overnight votes and decisions by two more plants today are unlikely to effect the final outcome.

The Halewood workers, whose shop stewards urged rejection of the offer, are likely to meet again soon if they find themselves isolated in their strike. About 1,600 workers at the transmission plant at Swansea are also on strike and are not due to meet until Tuesday, while about 1,500 at the Bridgend engine plant in Mid Glamorgan had said they would strike from Monday.

It is likely that those strikes will quickly peter out if the national union negotiators tomorrow decide that there is an overall majority in favour of the offer.

At the Dagenham assembly plant, where shop stewards were said to have tried three different methods of winning a rejection vote, the final vote was about three to one for acceptance.

Assuming there is an acceptance by the unions, Ford will press ahead with the introduction of the five point efficiency programme, which is aimed at improving productivity at its British factories to a level nearer that of its other European plants.

Under the programme some traditional demarcation lines will be swept away, a greater emphasis will be placed on preventive maintenance and attempts will be made to gain prompter start-up times.

Talks on distributing fund

Continued from page 1

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, MP for Birmingham, Selly Oak, said: "Riches can destroy people and communities more than poverty", and he urged the trustees to think again before dividing it equally between the eight families.

He considered that payment of £250,000 a family was way beyond what fund donors had expected, and would mean an income for each family of about £30,000 a year, and was way beyond most Mousehole incomes.

Mr Beaumont-Dark said that as the sorrow of the tragedy faded natural human jealousy would prevail. While some families would be buying cars and taking holidays, others in the community would be struggling.

He suggested that each family be given £50,000, producing an income of £7,500 a year, with a trust fund for the children, and £200,000 to provide a facility for the whole community. The rest should be used for other unsung, largely unremembered and unrewarded lifeboat victims who died lonely deaths.

But Mr John Moore, chief executive of Penwith District Council, said the trustees saw their task as fulfilling the wishes of the donors and ensuring that the money went to the dependants of the eight men.

The trustees meet tomorrow to discuss how to distribute the money to the dependants, after the meeting with the Charity Commission and the Attorney General in London at which it was decided to regard the money as a private fund.

☐ The reserve Penlee lifeboat, with three Mousehole men on board, was launched last night after a vessel was reported in trouble off Porthleven, Cornwall (the Press Association reports). The 70-ft Charles H Barrett, was crewed by five RNLI regulars, backed up by Mousehole volunteers, Frank Wallis, his brother Phil, and Roydon Painter.

Letters, page 7

Signalman 'was able but lacked experience'

Continued from page 1

The guard of the passenger train, Mr Joseph Charles, based at Marylebone, said that after the accident he saw Mr Axtell at Gerrards Cross.

"He had his head in his haands and he was crying hysterically." Mr Charles said: "He said it was his fault for what had happened."

Mr Charles said Mr Axtell told him he realized he had erred by allowing the passenger train to proceed and had then tried to shout a warning. "He told me: 'When I realized what I had done I shouted and bawled, but no one heard me,'" Mr Charles said.

"Normally a signalman shouts out to the guard why he has stopped the train. I kept my head out of my window hoping he would say something to me, but he said nothing.

"The window of the signal box was closed and I did not see the signalman." Mr Charles also said he was quite certain that the signal at Gerrards Cross was off—permitting the train to proceed.

He told the inquiry that immediately after the crash he went for help and also laid detonators along the line

A BR inspector Mr Terence Mimm said he was "very happy" with Mr Axtell's work. "I found him to be very able indeed", he said. It was normal for new, qualified signalmen to be placed in one-man boxes, but they had every right to say they did not yet feel ready to take over one.

Summing up, Major Rose said he would ask BR to supply a copy of the syllabus for the eight-week basic training for signalmen. He said: "There must also be a question of whether it was wise to put a newly-qualified signalman in charge at Gerrards Cross".

Mr Axtell was keen and conscientious, with above average ability, but lacked experience. He had either failed to look properly at his train circuit indicator, or drawn the wrong conclusion from what he saw. "He made a simple mistake and has been completely open and totally frank about it", said Major Rose.

He continued: "The signalman set the scene for the collision, but even so it was still not inevitable. Providing the driver understood he was entering that section under caution—and all the evidence suggests that he did—the rules require him to drive in such a way, and at such a speed, that enabled him to stop at any given time. We will never know what was in Mr Shaw's mind".

The inquiry continues today.



Evacuated families moving their possessions through floodwater in Selby yesterday.

Town of 11,000 on full flood alert

From John Chartres Selby

The 11,000 residents of the market and manufacturing town of Selby, North Yorkshire were on full alert last night with floodwaters from the Ouse rising by three feet and almost certain to cause extensive damage to hundreds of homes.

Although a broadcast by the BBC on two bulletins that the whole town might have to be evacuated was strongly disclaimed, and said by local authority officials to have caused unnecessary panic, most people working in the town but not living there obeyed precautionary advice and left before nightfall.

Three combined police and army control centres were set up at strategic points in the town last night. Troops with boats were stationed at each one and they had two mobile teams in reserve.

A two-coach train stood by at Selby station to take evacuees out if necessary.

A late estimate by Mr David Jenkins, chief executive of Selby district council was that between 750 and 1,000 houses could be flooded.

After flying over the area in an army helicopter Mr Bernard Marsden, of the Yorkshire Water Authority said there were signs of a very slight improvement, but that he still expected serious flooding to begin at midnight with a critical period this morning.

NORTH YORKSHIRE
York
Wharfe
Ouse
Derwent
LEEDS
Cawood
Selby
HUMBERSIDE
20 miles

The advice for non-residents to leave early was issued from the flood control centre because of the risk of surrounding roads becoming impassable to vehicles as the tide rose last evening. The town was almost totally silent by 4 pm with all shops shut and only a few police and military vehicles moving around.

Most of the schools in the town closed at midday yesterday until Monday. Two hundred troops from the first battalion The Green Howards with Royal Engineers specialists were drafted into the town to add to work already being done by airmen from the RAF station at Church Fenton assisting with the sandbagging of houses, ferrying people out of homes in assault boats, and taking in food and portable heating appliances.

Brigadier Brendan McGuinness, deputy commander of the Army's north east district, was in the town and said that nearly 1,000 troops were now deployed in the flood areas of the Vale of York with many more in reserve if needed.

Yorkshire water authority engineers were flown over the devastated areas yesterday on several occasions in an Army Air Corps Gazelle helicopter.

Mr Marsden told an emergency meeting called at Selby district council offices yesterday afternoon that the water levels would probably rise by another three feet early today and that the flooding would be extensive.

He said it was also unlikely that the floodwaters would subside quickly, certainly in no less than 24 hours or 36 hours, even if there was no further deterioration in the weather.

Meanwhile upstream of the Ouse in the village of Cawood policemen and army sappers manning assault boats continued to try to persuade many elderly people to leave their homes, which had been flooded to ground floor level and who were without heat or light.

☐ Overnight snow and rain, and freezing temperatures added to the misery and chaos in northern England and Scotland yesterday, with more snow forecast for the South-west and the north of Scotland tomorrow (Nicholas Timmins writes).

A man, aged 73, was rescued from his snowbound cottage in the north-east of Scotland yesterday after being trapped for a week. Neighbours, who became worried about Mr Andrew Booth, who lives in an isolated cottage near Alford, Aberdeenshire, got in touch with the local doctor, Dr Gordon Watt, who used cross-country skis to reach the cottage. He called in Grampian police mountain rescue team, who brought in a tracked snowcat vehicle to rescue Mr Booth.

Selby, in North Yorkshire, was faced with severe damage as the River Ouse was expected to rise by 3ft, but in York the river started to fall from its record level of 16ft 7in after two days of extensive flooding.

Snow showers in York added to the distress. The flood control centre said that overnight temperatures were expected to be −9C, with day time temperatures today about freezing point. With the outlook cold, people in whose homes the flood water is beginning to subside will face a long wait for them to dry.

In Scotland conditions remained very severe, with noon temperatures at −11C in many central parts, despite bright sunshine, and even lower temperatures in some places.

Icy temperatures made roads treacherous in several parts of England and Wales. Some roads in Gloucestershire were closed for a time by ice.

Ministers' dislike of sociologists disclosed

By David Walker

Deep-seated antagonism to sociology and social research at the highest levels of the Government is disclosed in private correspondence between ministers published today in *New Society*.

According to an exchange of letters between Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, ministers may have decided to close the Social Science Research Council.

After the correspondence the Government announced an official inquiry into the council's work led by Lord Rothschild, the scientist and former head of the Central Policy Review Staff, and a substantial cut in the council's budget for 1982-83.

In a letter dated December 10, Sir Keith said that Lord Rothschild would look at ways of transferring the council's work to other bodies. He added: "What I am sure he would consider . . . is . . . whether, if these changes in responsibility were made, there would be continuing justification for the council's existence."

He then told Sir Geoffrey: "I feel confident about the quality of the conclusion which would emerge, and the presentational advantages of proceeding with a tried and respected *operator*."

Later Sir Keith hinted at closing *the council* when he said he wanted Lord Rothschild's inquiry to provide arguments with which to beat back opposition.

Sir Geoffrey replied: "You know from my correspondence with Mark Carlisle [former Secretary of State for Education] the doubts my Treasury colleagues and I have about the value of some of those activities [of the SSRC]. I was indeed interested to hear of your intention to give greater priority to the natural sciences within the Research Council's field. This has my strong support."

In a statement about the letters made yesterday Sir Keith said that he proposed to publish Lord Rothschild's report and that it would be "fairly and objectively" judged by *him* and his department.

But the existence of what is sure to be judged a plot will provoke opposition among academics and others who have received grants from the council, who include Sir Geoffrey's wife, Lady Howe, in her capacity as chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Exhibitions

The British Worker—photographs of working life, 1839-1939, Billingham Art Gallery, Billingham, Cleveland, 10 to 5.30.

Paintings and drawings by J. Q. Pringle, Graves Art Gallery, Surrey Street, Sheffield, 10 to 8.

History of the Traction Engine, paintings by David Weston, Glasgow Museum of Transport, Albert Drive, Glasgow, 10 to 5.

A Mansion of Many Chambers: "Beauty" and other works, Cartwright Hall, Bradford, 10 to 5.

Tribal Encounters, ethnic objects collected by David Attenborough, Leicestershire Museum, New Walk, Leicester, 10 to 5.30.

Turner and the Sea, marine watercolours and recent prints by six British painters, Tate Gallery, 10 to 6.

Model Engineer Exhibition, Wembley Conference Centre, Wembley, 10 to 7; official opening by Sir Harold Wilson, 11.

Alice, a display of characters from Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking Glass*, Glasgow Art Gallery, Kelvingrove, Glasgow, 10 to 5.

Spirit of Japan, photographs by Harold Rose, Photographic Information Centre, 84 Newman Street, W1, 9 to 5.

Late paintings by Sickert and architecture of Sir Edwin Lutyens, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, 10 to 8.

The Maker's Eye, exhibition of modern craft, Crafts Council Gallery, Lower Regent Street, 10 to 7.

Talks, lectures

Curiouser and Curiouser, readings and music based on Lewis Carroll's *Alice*, St John's, Smith Square, Westminster, 1.15.

Music

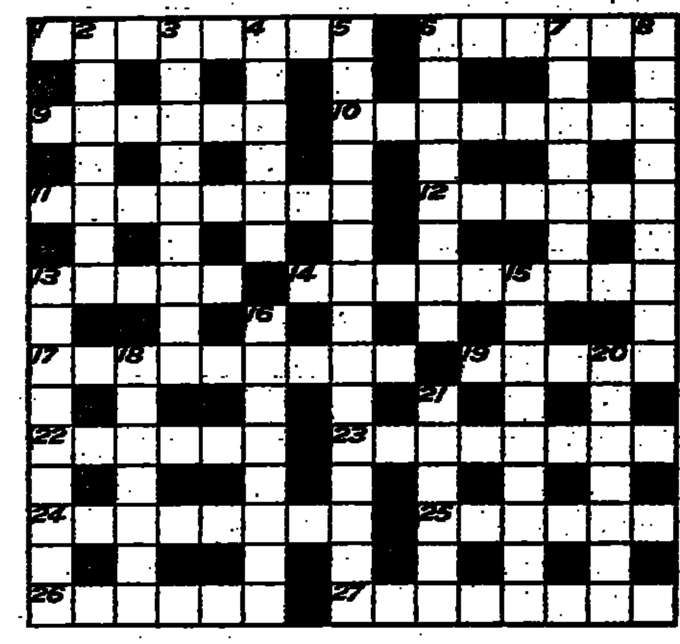
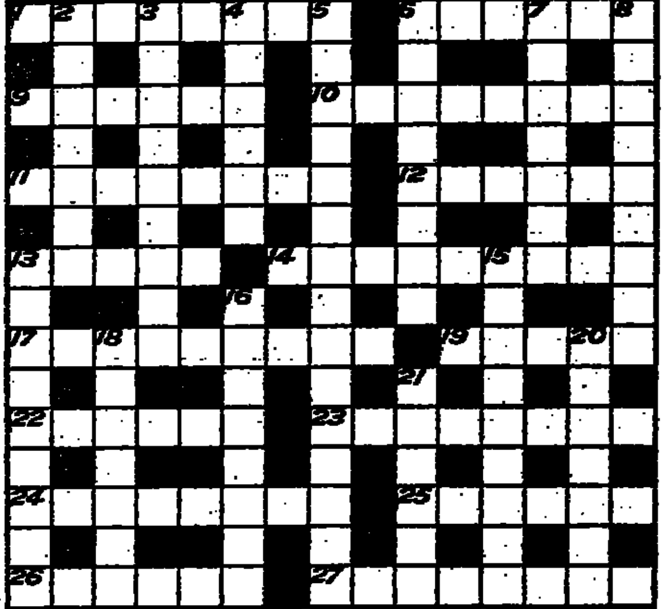
Concert by City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Neeme Järvi, Birmingham Town Hall, 7.30.

Concert, Nicholas Daniel (oboe) and Julius Drake (piano), St James's, Piccadilly, 1.15.

Humphrey Jennings: Film-maker, painter and poet, Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, Hammersmith, 12 to 8.

Art and the Sea, ICA Gallery, The Mall, 12 to 9.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,723

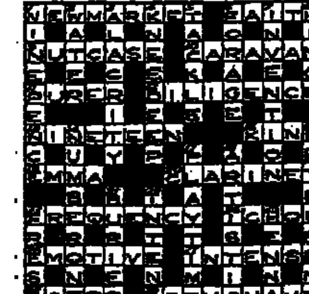
ACROSS

1 Politician embraces, in professional style, Lydia's aunt (8)
6 Spotted many a prize from Paris (6)
9 Fast, the Italian's pulse (6)
10 Sneak in late (8)
11 Xanthippe the shrew untamed by this method? Such irony! (8)
12 Something gelid, say, to heat and cool slowly (6)
13 Chair-borne battle? (5)
14 Piggy holds up another animal (9)
17 Who dreams perhaps nostalgically of returning thus? (9)
19 Pass one bill in ten after amendment (5)
22 One's thus rejected article by Gaelic bard (6)
23 Gas main (5,3)
24 Appearing in The Good Samaritan — an opera (8)
25 A bit rough, might one describe Ko-Ko's work? (6)
26 Victory was his (6)
27 Race to get heather for starting a fire (8)

DOWN

2 Dreadful putting so many in a tiny environment (7)
3 Sea-bird winged around every second (9)
4 Tell how a church VIP was beheaded (6)
5 Hamlet in sorry state without him (6,2,7)
6 Hurled from last ditch as I face end possibly (8)
7 Its last days coincided with Pliny's (7)
8 Registration trouble with rent — lemon the answer? (9)
13 Old theologian brings many fish to the island (9)
15 Order to puppet to take over supply of drink (5-4)
16 Keep the principal army at home (8)
18 Poor visibility — beginnings of rain and light wind (7)
20 Belittle worth of each unorthodox writer (7)
21 Rail system once diverted to Beaconsville (6)

Solution of Puzzle No 15,722



Boat Show

The International Boat Show opens today at Earls Court, until January 17. Weekdays, 10 to 8.30; Saturdays and Sundays, 10 to 7. Admission today, tomorrow and Friday: £5 (children under 14, £2.50); January 9 to 17: £2.30 (children £1.20); evening tickets from 5.30 (January 11 to 15 only): £1 (children 50p).

Sporting fixtures

Racing: Lingfield Park, 1.0.

Tennis: World doubles championship, NEC, Birmingham.

Table tennis: English Open Championship, Crawley Leisure Centre.

Auctions today

Bonham's, Montpelier Street: English and Continental furniture, 2.30; European oil paintings, 11. Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental works of art, 10.30; European ceramics, 2; scientific instruments, domestic and other machines, 2.

Viewing

Bonham's, Montpelier Street: English and Continental furniture, 9 to 2.30. Christie's, South Kensington: European ceramics, 9.15 to 12; Oriental works of art, 9.15 to 10; scientific instruments, 9.15 to 12; printed books, 9.15 to 4.30. Phillips, Blenheim Street: silver and plate, 9 to 4.30; watercolours, 9 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Bond Street: furniture, 9.30 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: textiles, 9.30 to 4.30.

Today's anniversaries

Francis Poulenc born in Paris, 1899; Catherine of Aragon died at Kimbolton, Huntingdon, 1536.

Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Telex: 264971. Thursday, January 7, 1982. Registered as a Newspaper at the Post Office.

London sales guide

Sales starting today: Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge; Lillywhites, Piccadilly; Browns, 6c Sloane Street, SW1; Bentalls, Ealing; Ries Wools, Holborn, WC1.

Tomorrow: Harrods, Knightsbridge; all Laura Ashley; Fortnum and Mason, Piccadilly; Danish House, Sloane Street; Alfred Dunhill, Duke Street, SW1.

Best wines

In a blind comparative tasting of Verdicchio and Frascati wines, the following were judged outstanding: Verdicchio dei Castelli di Jesi Classico Titulus, by Fazi-Battaglia, £2.35-£2.75, stockists include The Wine Society, Stevenage, and Stonehaven Wines, Headley Down, Bordon, Hants. Verdicchio di Matelica, Villa Pigna, £1.95, stockists include G. Parmiagni and Figlio, 36a Old Compton Street, W1. Frascati Colli di Catone Superiore 1980, £2.64, stockists include Stonehaven and branches of Oddbins. Source: Decanter magazine, January, 1982.

Badger study

The Ministry of Agriculture is making a study of bovine tuberculosis in badgers. To avoid killing animals, they are asking the public, farmers and landlords to report carcasses of badgers which have died from any cause, including road accidents (tel: 01-233 3000).

Shooting ban

The order made by the Department of the Environment, banning shooting of wildfowl from December 22 because of severe winter conditions, has expired.

Bond winner

The winning number in the Premium Bonds monthly draw for £250,000 was: 17WP 323484. The winner comes from Suffolk.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.77	1.69
Austria Sch	31.90	29.80
Belgium Fr	83.30	79.50
Canada $	2.36	2.27
Denmark Kr	14.65	13.95
Finland Mkk	8.72	8.27
France Fr	11.44	10.84
Germany DM	4.52	4.27
Greece Dr	125.00	116.00
Hongkong $	11.30	10.70
Ireland Pt	1.26	1.21
Italy Lir	2360.00	2260.00
Japan Yn	445.00	420.00
Netherlands Gld	4.94	4.68
Norway Kr	11.60	11.00
Portugal Esc	132.00	124.00
South Africa Rd	1.99	1.83
Spain Pta	195.00	186.00
Sweden Kr	11.11	10.53
Switzerland Fr	3.63	3.41
USA $	1.98	1.91
Yugoslavia Dnr	95.00	88.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT Index rose 5.6 to 523.7.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 4.28 down at 861.02.

The papers

Nothing can change the Ipswich rape trial verdict, says the Daily Mirror, but it would help if the judge admitted he was wrong. "This irresponsible sentence may now encourage potential rapists to think they will get off lightly . . . and make women fear they can never ask for help or a lift from any man, not even a judge."

The Daily Express comments today that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's lack of support to President Reagan's sanction sover Poland is deeply disturbing. "Bonn clearly puts its trade with Russia and its relations with East Germany well above other considerations," it says.

"In the rift between the United States and West Germany, there can be no doubt where Britain should place itself. We must support the United States. The Atlantic Alliance must always take precedence over our more recent European connexions".

Of Mr Wedgwood Benn's decision not to stand for Labour's deputy leadership the Daily Mail says he is joining the conspiracy to promote Mr Denis Healey as the front man to fool the voters about Labour's intentions.

Rail dispute

There are likely to be some cancellations on Southern Region, but otherwise services will be more or less back to normal. Scottish services are also back to normal.

Ferry strike

Strike from today on Sealink ferries; timings of stoppages to be decided at individual ports. Passengers should check bookings before departure.

Roads

Conditions in Scotland are slightly improved, although some roads still closed, especially in N Scotland where there have been fresh snowfalls, with more expected.

In NE England, some roads still blocked by snow, especially in Tyne and Wear, Cumbria and Northumberland, with the A1 still impassable in several places. Roads in Newcastle area now passable with care.

In Yorkshire, many roads still closed because of flooding, especially Richmond and Selby areas. York no longer completely cut off, but drivers are strongly advised to avoid the area.

Icy roads further south, including E Anglia, Kent and Greater London area (although not Central London).

Roadworks

London and South-east: Avoid Earls Court area—delays and parking restrictions due to Boat Show. M2: Lane closures between junction 3 (A229 Maidstone/Chatham turn off) and Medway Bridge. A282: Dartford Tunnel approach road, only southbound carriageway in use on Essex side.

Midlands: M1: Lane closures between junctions 23 (Loughborough) and 24 (Derby). A45: Lane closures on Newmarket by-pass at Waterhole Bridge. A607: Queniborough Brook Bridge, Leicestershire, closed; local diversion.

Information supplied by the AA.

Weather

Weak ridge of low pressure approaches the SW

6 am to midnight

London, SE England: Bright or sunny intervals at first, becoming cloudier later with snow possible in evening; wind SE, moderate, increasing strong; max temp −1 to 1C (30 to 34F).

East Anglia, E, NW, Central N England, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, N Ireland: Mostly dry, sunny intervals although freezing fog slow to clear in places; wind variable or SE, light, becoming SE, moderate; max temp −3 to 1C (27 to 34F).

Central S England, S Wales: Mostly dry, sunny intervals at first, cloudier with snow in places later and drifting; wind SE, moderate, increasing strong; max temp −1 to 1C (30 to 34F).

Midlands: Mostly dry with sunny intervals after any fog at first, possibly cloudier with snow in places after; wind SE, moderate to fresh; max temp −3 to 1C (27 to 34F).

SW England: Outbreaks of sleet and snow, rain in places, some heavy falls likely with drifting; wind SE, strong; max temp 0 to 2C (32 to 36F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Sunny intervals and snow showers in most areas, although longer outbreaks of snow in places.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind E or SE, fresh, increasing strong; sea moderate, becoming rough. English Channel (E), St George's Channel: Wind E, strong or gale, perhaps severe gale; sea very rough. Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh to strong; moderate or rough.

Sun rises: 8.05 am. Sun sets: 4.09 pm. Moon sets: 5.09 am. Moon rises: 2.08 pm.

Full moon: January 9.

Lighting up time

London 4.39 pm to 7.34 am
Bristol 4.49 pm to 7.44 am
Edinburgh 4.27 pm to 8.11 am
Manchester 4.37 pm to 7.53 am
Penzance 5.07 pm to 7.50 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	1	34	Guernsey	r	5	41
Birmingham	f	−1	30	Inverness	s	−5	23
Blackpool	s	1	34	Jersey	r	5	41
Bristol	c	1	34	London	s	3	37
Cardiff	c	1	34	Manchester	s	0	32
Edinburgh	s	−5	23	Newcastle	f	0	32
Glasgow	s	−1	30	Ronaldsway	s	1	34

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Penzance, Culdrose, 7C (45F); lowest day max: Inverness, −5C (23F); highest rainfall: Kinloss, .28in; highest sunshine: Blackpool, 6.5hr.

London

Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 4C (39F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 1C (34F). [illegible]

Satellite predictions

[illegible]

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



b—blue sky; bc—blue sky and cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow.

High tides

[illegible]

Around Britain

[illegible]

Abroad

[illegible]

